The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

President Johnson's Veto Message Indorsed.

Mass Assemblage of the People at Cooper Institute.

Friendly Admonition of New-York to Congress.

Earnest Expression of a Demand to Admit Loyal Representatives from the Southern States.

The President's Policy Set Forth by Secretary Seward.

The Restoration of the Union the First Duty of Patriots.

Speeches of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Postmaster-General Denison, Francis B. Cutting, and Others.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED MEN

Cheers for the Union, the President and the Veto Message.

In response to the call published in the TIMES of yesterday an immense concourse of people gathered in front of Cooper Institute at an early hour yesterday evening, where in close packed ranks they stood patiently at least an hour and a half before the opening of the doors. As soon as the building was thrown open the crowd rushed furiously in, and in less than fifteen minutes there was not standing room left for a single man. Every seat, all the aisles and the platform were filled, while the corridors were black with a mass of persons who could neither move nor stir. The front of pillars at the back of the platform was draped with the American colors, and portraits of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN supported that of President JOHNSON in the centre. For a long time, fully an hour, a running fire of jokes and points, political and otherwise, was kept up between Gen. P. M. WETMORE and the audience, some of which elicited bursts of applause and some shouts of laughter. The desire to greet most cordially the veteran Secretary of State, whose public addresses are rarely made from a metropolitan rostrum, induced many who ordinarily avoid the pressure and inconvenience inseparable from such a gathering as this, to face the throng and endure the crowd.

At a little before 8 Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, FRANCIS B. CUTTING and ABRAM WAKEMAN came upon the stage, accompanied by a large number of prominent citizens of New-York and Brooklyn. After "Hail Columbia" by the band Mr. OPDYKE called the meeting to order and nominated Hon. F. B. CUTTING as President of the meeting.

Mr. CUTTING was received with applause, and on taking the chair said:

SPEECH OF MR. CUTTING.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not say that I feel greatly honored by being called on this occasion to preside over this great meeting, because it is a position that any one who felt proud of the good opinion of his fellow-citizens would gladly have been invited to. This great meeting, representing as it does large portions of the intelligence, the patriotism and the good practical common sense of this community, is destined, I trust, to produce great fruits in the present distracted condition of our public councils. I rise, gentlemen, not for the purpose of making a speech, or of extending my remarks, because some of the most distinguished public men in this country, some of the most eminent speakers, are here, many of whom have come at great personal inconvenience from a very great distance to address you and to add their voices to you in the present crisis of affairs; and these distinguished gentlemen, after the address which has been prepared will have been read, and the resolutions will have been submitted to you——

A burst of applause long continued here interrupted the speaker, and the audience rising cheered again and again as Mr. SEWARD was escorted upon the platform. Resuming, Mr. CUTTING said:

You may, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, well have welcomed the distinguished gentleman who has just entered, for you never could have welcomed a truer patriot, a truer American, and a man who has stood by the Government through all the bloody scenes that we have witnessed, with more fidelity than he has done. Enemies, of course, he has made, but hosts and troops, and thousands of friends who need only acres of ground to fill them, and if they knew that he were here, in filling acres would still be paying a just tribute to him. But, gentlemen, I rise for no purpose of either introducing as President the gentlemen to whom I refer; I meant simply to say that first your attention will be drawn to the address, and next to the resolutions, and in my judgment they will commend themselves not only to your approbation, but to the general approbation of four-fifths of the right-minded men of the people of the United States, from Maine down to Texas. In my judgment they breathe the spirit of conciliation, of moderation, of fraternal love; and, gentlemen, cease to take up arms at the place where our grand army and navy left them. That grand army and that grand navy put an end to bloody warfare, and we thought that when the business was turned over to civilians we should then have Christian spirit instead of having these scenes witnessed in Congress—undertaking to wrangle and to theorize—theorizing until they befogged themselves and until they ceased to see clearly or to hear plainly the voice and the sentiment of the American people. I say it in no spirit of menace, but I tell the majority in Congress that if they proceed to haggle and barter for more and for better times instead of assisting to make peace, they will be displaced by almost the unanimous voice of the people. Gentlemen, I am afraid I am beginning to make a speech, and therefore I will stop. It is a difficult thing when a horse gets under way to check him without damage, and therefore I had better stop now, really, before beginning, and announce that the address and the resolutions will now be read to you by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Gen. WETMORE then nominated the following named gentlemen as officers of the meeting:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hamilton Fish,
William C. Bryant,
A. A. Low,
James Brown,
Simeon Draper,
Henry Clews,
R. M. Blatchford,
Shepherd Knapp,
Aaron Vanderpoel,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Paul Spofford,
Edwin Hoyt,
J. F. D. Lanier,
David Dows,
Charles P. Daly,
Henry A. Smythe,
B. H. Van Dyck,
P. C. Calhoun,
Stewart Brown,
Samuel Wetmore,
William H. Fogg,
Francis Skiddy,
Charles F. Livermore,
James Gordon Bennett,
John D. Jones,
Edwin D. Morgan,
Moses H. Grinnell,
S. B. Chittenden,
Chas. Aug. Davis,
George Opdyke,
A. O. Kingsland,
P. S. Wheaton,
R. D. Lathrop,
Horace B. Claflin,
William H. Aspinwall,
Isaac N. Phelps,
Benj. R. Winthrop,
Samuel Blatchford,
George H. Warren,
David Dudley Field,
Daniel C. Kingsland,
Paul S. Forbes,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Sheppard Gandy,
Wm. K. Strong,
Abraham M. Cozzens,
Kearney Warren,
Leonard W. Jerome,
Wm. Allen Butler,
James Munroe,
Joseph W. Alsop,
John T. Farish,
Kearney Warren,
J. J. Townsend,
Henry Berg,
Israel Low,
Wm. W. Clark,
Douglas Robinson,
G. W. Burnham,
S. Jaudon,
Minthorn Tompkins,
Edward Haight,
E. P. Cowles,
Danl. Devlin,
Isaac Bell,
Hiram Walbridge,
Wm. R. Travers,
Parke Godwin,
Abram Wakeman,
James Wadsworth,
H. W. T. Mali,
John T. Forest,
Henry W. Hubbell,
J. T. Mailey,
Wm. B. Bend,
Henry Berg,
Chas. H. Anthony,
H. A. Johnson,
Moses F. Odell,
Arthur Leary,
Daniel S. Dickinson,
Israel Low,
John Q. Jones,
E. Caylus,
Nahum Sullivan,
George Briggs,
S. O. Williams,
Richard Schell,
Thomas Murphy,
Abraham Lent,
John H. White,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
Wm. Butler Duncan,
Elisha Riggs,
F. W. Coggill,
Howard L. Parmlee,
W. H. Hays,
John A. Parker,
Chas. Harriman,
Erastus C. Benedict,
James Kelly,
Ezra Nye,
Pelig Hall,
Wm. H. Neilson,
Timothy G. Churchill,
Effingham Townsend,
Joseph Stuart,
John G. Kane,
H. S. Fearing,
Townsend Harris,
Moses Lazarus,
Josiah M. Fisk,
Lawrence Jerome,
John A. Hamilton,
John C. Jackson,
W. B. Dinsmore,
Stephen Hyatt,
Thomas E. Smith,
James K. Place,
Ethan Allen,
R. T. Sherman,
Wm. M. Walton,
Andrew Carrigan,
Jos. B. Varnum,
Robert Cutting, Jr.,
M. H. Levin,
E. H. Lyman,
Edward H. Coster,
Robert Schell,
Josiah Hedden,
C. Winthrop,
C. H. Lillienthal,
J. Delamater,
Charles L. Frost.

SECRETARIES.

Henry E. Davies, Jr.,
R. A. Bailey,
John H. Draper,
William P. Jones.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed, after which Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD moved the following address and resolutions:

ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of New-York:

It is the right and duty of the people at all times to discuss the acts of their public servants, and especially when grave public questions are depending. The present is a time which demands such discussion, both because the questions now before the country are of great magnitude in themselves, and because different views prevail in the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. We hope these differences are not irreconcilable; and in order to promote a final agreement, the people should interpose with an expression of their own opinions.

The issue of the war, glorious to our arms, and more glorious for the freedom which it brought, leaves upon our hands the great task of pacification. This is the first question. Every other is subordinate to it. All attempts to pervert the occasion to purposes of party, on whichever side, are unworthy of just men and dangerous to the public welfare.

What the country needs is repose. The conflict of arms has ceased; the conflict of passions, which led to that of arms, should cease also. The alacrity with which our heroic soldiers have returned to peaceful pursuits is not less honorable than their victories. They cherish no enmities toward those whom they have overcome. They did not fight for vengeance, but for "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." They now want a firm and lasting peace; not merely a cessation of armed hostilities, but public tranquillity. They want and we want all the channels of business to be reopened, and the whole people left free to repair the waste of war, and the Southern people to regain their places, if they can, as loyal citizens of one country, with one Constitution and one destiny.

The element of disturbance, and, as we think, the only one, is the political condition of the freedmen, the late slaves whom we have emancipated by the great Constitutional Amendment. There is no substantial disagreement among loyal men respecting their civil rights. We all agree that they must have all the civil rights of any other class of citizens—the rights of person and of property, the right to sue and to testify; in short, they must have *equality before the law*. But whether they shall also have the suffrage is the dividing question. Those who insist that they should have it, do so chiefly on these grounds. Some of them say that the elective franchise is a natural right; that every person has a just title to participate in the enactment of the laws by which he is governed. Other say that the blacks aided us in the suppression of the rebellion, and therefore should be endowed with the privilege of participating in the government of the country which they helped to save. Others still maintain that the suffrage is the only safeguard of the colored race for the preservation of their freedom and civil rights.

On the other hand these propositions are denied, and two other considerations are put forward; first, that in respect to the States, whether those lately in rebellion or those which have ever been loyal, the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the question of the elective franchise; and second, that in respect to the District of Columbia and the territories which are subject to the legislation of Congress, the question is one of expediency, depending upon the circumstances of each particular case; the elective franchise being not a right but a trust, and that wherever great numbers of the blacks are in an ignorant and debased condition it would be unwise and dangerous to admit them to the suffrage. These are the opposing themes, and it cannot be denied that the judgment which men will form upon them depends much upon their theory of government. They who believe in the democratic-republican theory inherited from the fathers will guard with scrupulous fidelity the rights of the States as they were reserved by the Constitution. It will be remembered that the tenth amendment of that instrument declares that "the powers not herein obligated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

There can be no question whatever that the power of determining who shall, and who shall not, enjoy the elective franchise belongs exclusively to the respective States. New-York has no more right to say who shall or who shall not vote in Virginia, than Virginia has to say who shall or shall not vote in New-York.

Over the District of Columbia the power of Congress is no doubt plenary, but it is a power to be exercised not only for the inhabitants of the District, but for the whole country. Our Congress, our President, our Judges, our Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of foreign States, our treasury, our archives, are there. We must provide for the safety, comfort and convenience of all these persons, not less than for the safety, comfort and convenience of the other inhabitants. To admit into the government of that District all the blacks who may flock into it from the adjoining States for a residence, without discrimination, is an act of revolutionary frensy. To say that a like indiscrimination exists as to the whites is no answer. It is bad to have a thousand ignorant voters—it is worse to have two thousand. If the suffrage is already debased, as some men say, it is an act of folly to debase it still further, even though it should be done by way of supposed counterpoise of injurious forces.

The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political trust. If it were true that every person who is subject to the laws is entitled to a part in making them, then every sojourner among us, every foreigner, the moment he lands, is entitled to vote, for he is as much governed by our laws as if he had always lived upon our soil. To have a voice in the election of the magistracy is to hold a trust conferred by the laws and regulated by them according to circumstances, for the best government of the whole body of the inhabitants.

Because the blacks have fought for the country, that does not necessarily give them a right to govern it, or to participate in its government. If it were otherwise, every black boy from 16 to 21 who fought in the Union ranks, and there were thousands upon thousands of such, should have a vote, instead of waiting for years to participate in the government to which he is subjected.

The blacks fought for a country and they have it, they fought for their freedom and they have obtained it. For, thanks to God, the sun of this glorious morning has not seen a single slave through all the unbroken land from sea to sea. We would welcome our emancipated brother to the rights of manhood. We would take him by the hand and bid him stand up and be of good cheer, for henceforth no man can call himself his master. But when we are asked to give all the men of his race at the moment of their emancipation the right to participate in the Government we must answer in the words of their own number, more intelligent than many others, white or black, "the able-bodied only bear arms, the able-minded only should vote."

To insist that the blacks will not be protected in their freedom and all their rights, if they have not the elective franchise, is to forget that by the second clause of the Great Amendment it is provided that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It is also to forget that the men and women of the South are of like sentiments and instincts with ourselves, and something, certainly, may be expected from their regard to their interests and from their sense of justice.

It is a curious feature of the Freedmen's Bill, which the President has just vetoed, that it took the blacks under the protection of the Federal Government as if they were not able to take care of themselves, while the same persons who urged through the measure are the most clamorous to give this same dependent population a large share in the Government of the country.

The exclusion of Representatives in both Houses of Congress from the States lately in rebellion can only be justified on the theory that those States are not in the Union, or that no proper elections have been held, or that the persons elected cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress as a test of loyalty. The first theory is opposed to the opinion and practice of the whole North during the war, and the last cannot apply, because the oath has not been tendered to any person claiming to be a Representative. The second theory should seem also not to be held, for there does not appear to have been any investigation before the regular committees on elections of the regularity and fairness of the respective elections. Some other reason is supposed to exist, and that a desire to make the exclusion a means of compelling these States to do something which they could not otherwise be compelled to do. This is an unjust proceeding, and an unsafe precedent. Congress cannot of right do indirectly what it cannot do directly. We are bound, therefore, to express our conviction that the exclusion as representatives from the eleven States which are now unrepresented in Congress, of loyal men, who were fairly elected, and can take the oath, is a manifest usurpation.

Fellow-citizens, the maintenance of the Constitution, which is but another expression for the fidelity of the public servants to the trusts which they have sworn to execute, is of more value to the people of this country than the rise or fall of any party, or the success or failure of any measure. In the present unhappy differences between Congress and the President, the latter, in obedience to his sense of constitutional duty, declines the vast patronage and power, civil and military, which the former would give him. We honor him for this. We believe the whole country will do as much. It knows that no man has suffered more, or struggled harder for his convictions. His loyalty to his country and his devotion to all classes of its people are unquestioned; and while it does not become freemen to promise beforehand concurrence in all acts of any public servant, we express to ANDREW JOHNSON our confidence in his integrity and his fidelity to the principles in reference to which he was elected; our hearty commendation of the general doctrines of his two messages, and our readiness to support him in all Constitutional measures for the public welfare.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, here assembled, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and faithful to the principles which have carried the country triumphantly through the war, are convinced of the necessity of an early and complete pacification of the country, that the people may all engage in their proper pursuits and reap the just rewards of their labors.

Resolved, That, therefore, we desire to see the restoration of practical and constitutional relations between all the States and the Federal Government at the earliest practicable period, and to that end we favor the admission into Congress of all loyal Representatives from the States lately in rebellion who were fairly elected and can take the oath prescribed by Congress as a test of unswerving loyalty through all the pressure and peril of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we approve the general principles announced by the President in his annual message and in his late message, explaining the reasons for withholding his assent to the bill for the continuance and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau; and while we express this approval we give him our confidence, and promise him our continued support in all proper measures for the restoration of constitutional government in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That we also take this occasion to express our approval of the action of our Senator, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and our Representatives, HENRY J. RAYMOND and WILLIAM A. DARLING, in sustaining the President.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the failure of the bill lately passed through the two Houses of Congress for the protection of the freedmen, we wish it understood that we claim for them the full possession and enjoyment of all civil rights, equally with any other inhabitants of the country, by which we mean all rights of person and property, including those without which the others are useless—the right to sue and to testify, and complete equality before the law—and we think that Congress and the President are bound to use all the means which the Constitution has given them to secure that end.

Resolved, That the Constitution is at once our charter and defence; no magistrate can go beyond it; no department of the Government, however powerful, legislative or executive, is permitted to transcend it; and however benevolent or otherwise meritorious a measure may be, if it be not within the powers granted by the Constitution, it cannot be adopted, and we insist that every one of our public servants shall conform to the will of the whole people, as manifested in the great organic act, which is antecedent and superior to the Government itself.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. Upon Mr. SEWARD'S recognition of the applause which greeted him, the vast audience rose *en masse*, and welcomed him as men are rarely welcomed by their fellow-citizens. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the men cheered and hurrahed with enthusiasm and fervor, affecting visibly the good old man who, by a merciful Providence, was spared from assassination for the guidance and protection of a great nation. After the applause had subsided, Mr. SEWARD said:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

I was at home in this our old and honored State of New-York in October, and I spake then what I thought would be pertinent to public affairs for a whole year. The summons of friends in the City of New-York brings me back after the expiration of only three months. Their demand is, I confess, rather hard upon me, under the circumstances. Nevertheless, I obey. I am no Secessionist. I profess to understand how to obey the commands of the people of my own State without violating my allegiance to the United States. Now what shall I speak of or about? The call of your meeting specifies the subject; but first, let me say that I am not here as an alarmist; I am not here to say that the nation is in peril or danger—in peril if you adopt the opinions of the President; in peril if you reject them; in peril if you adopt the views of the apparent or real majority of Congress, or if you reject them. It is not in peril any way; nor do I think the cause of liberty and human freedom, the cause of progress, melioration or civilization, the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, it is in danger of being long arrested, whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. The Union—that is to say, the nation—has been rescued from all its perils. The noble ship has passed from tempests and billows into the verge of a safe harbor, and is now securely riding into her ancient mooring, without a broken spar or a leak, starboard or larboard, fore or aft. There are some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches those moorings. One pilot says that she may safely enter directly through them. The other says that she must back, and, lowering sail, take time to go around them. That is all the difference; it is merely the difference of opinion between the pilots. I should not practice my habitual charity if I did not admit that I think them both sincere and honest. But the vessel will go in safety, one way or the other. The worst that need happen will be that, by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll a little, and some honest, capable, and even deserving politicians, statesmen, President or Congressmen may get washed overboard. I should be sorry for this; but if it cannot be helped, it can be borne. If I am one of the unfortunates, let no friend be concerned on that account. As honest, as good, as capable politicians, statesmen, Congressmen and President will make their appearance hereafter, faster than needed, to command the ship, as well and as wisely as any that have heretofore stalked their hour upon deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. Nevertheless, although I do not think that we are in a crisis, the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration. It is always important, in going into a port or in preparing for a new departure, to take accurate observations, in order to ascertain whether the ship and crew are sound and in good fastenings and in good sailing condition. The subject before us is a difference of opinion that reveals itself but too clearly between the executive administration of the President and the legislative counselors of the nation. The President, as we all see, is a man of decided convictions; the legislative leaders, if we may judge from their resolutions, are trying to decide not to coincide with him in opinion. They have appealed to us, outsiders as we are, to pronounce between them. I will try to show you what the nature and character of the difference is.

Some of you, few or many, have been occasionally in a theatre. You may remember a play that had some popularity some years ago, entitled "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve." Both of these characters were well-to-do country gentlemen. They had been friends in early life. Their friendship grew with their years. They lived in distant parts of the country. The nervous man had a hopeful son; the man of nerve had a lovable daughter. By some freak of fortune, or some more capricious god, these young people had accidentally come together at a watering-place, and there formed an attachment unknown to their parents. In the meantime the nervous man and the man of nerve had come to one agreement, to marry the two young people together, under a belief that they were entirely unknown to each other. Each parent made the announcement to his child in a mysterious manner. The nervous man's son was told that he was to be married to one unknown lady with whom he was sure to fall in love at first sight, but whose name must be withheld until the day of the ceremony. The daughter of the man of nerve receives a similar pleasant intimation. Each lover protested, each parent was peremptory, each lover impracticable. As a natural consequence both ran away, and, as was quite natural, both came together and they were clandestinely married. When the nervous man heard of his son's contumacious disobedience he denounced him, disinherited him, disowned him, and declared he would never see him again. When the man of nerve heard of the flight of his daughter he immediately summoned his defendants, who sought to restore her to her father. One parent was all passion, the other was all decision. While they were comparing their mutual and common grief and disappointment, the married lovers came trembling into their angry presence, and kneeling down, asked forgiveness and parental blessings upon what was now irrevocable. What was the parents' surprise to find that the runaway match was just precisely the one they had planned, and the supposed failure of which had so deeply excited them. The man of nerve acquitted himself with becoming resignation, and, since it had all ended right, he extended to the lovers the boon they begged. The nervous man refused altogether to be comforted, propitiated or even soothed. He refused, and declared that he would persist forever in refusing to receive back again the son who had been so disobedient. When his outburst of passion had somewhat subsided, the man of nerve said: "Well, now, old friend, why won't you forgive him? Have you not got the matter all your own way after all?" "Why, yes," replied the nervous man, "I have got it all my own way." "Then, why will you not forgive him?" said the man of nerve." "Why, damn it, I havn't had my own way of having it." This, I think, is the difference between the President, who is a man of nerve, in the Executive chair at Washington, and the nervous men who are in the House of Representatives. Both have got the Union restored as they originally planned it should be. They have got it restored, not with Slavery, but without it; not with secession, flagrant or latent, but without it; not with compensation for emancipation, but without it; not with compromise, but without it; not with disloyal States, or representatives, but with loyal States and representatives; not with rebel debts, but without them; not with exemption from our own debts for suppressing the rebellion, but with equal liabilities upon the rebels and the loyal men; not with freedmen and refugees abandoned to suffering and persecution, but with the freedmen employed in productive, self-sustaining industry, with refugees under the protection of law and order. The man of nerve sees that it has come out right at last, and he accepts the situation. He does not forget that in this troublesome world of ours the most to be secured by anybody is to have things come out right. Nobody can ever expect to have them brought out altogether in his own way. The nervous men, on the other hand, hesitate, delay, debate and agonize—not because it has not come out right, but because they have not individually had their own way in bringing it to that happy termination.

I have said that I apprehend no serious difficulty or calamity. This confidence arises from the conviction which I entertained that there never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied. Grant it that the rebellion is dispersed, ended and exhausted, dead even at the root, then it follows necessarily that the States sooner or later must be organized by loyal men in accordance with the change in our fundamental law, and that, being so organized, they should come by loyal representatives and resume the places in the family circle which, in a fit of caprice and passion, they rebelliously vacated. All the rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same thing just now as fast as possible. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Every Executive Department and the Judicial Department are in operation, or are rapidly resuming the exercise of their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States—men whose loyalty may be tried by any constitutional or legislative test which will apply even to representatives of the States which have been loyal throughout—are now standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three months past, asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal representatives, in violence of the rights and duties of the States, as well as of the sovereignty of the Union, had recklessly abandoned. These representatives, after a lapse of three months, yet remain waiting outside the chamber, while Congress passes law after law, imposes burden after burden and duty after duty upon the States which, thus against their earnestly-expressed desires, are left without representation. So far as I can judge of human probabilities, I feel sure that loyal men from the now loyal States will, sooner or later, at this session or at some other, by this Congress or some other, be received into the Legislature of the nation. When this shall have been done, the process of restoration will be complete; for that is all that now remains to be done. If, in this view of the subject my judgment is at fault, then some of those who uphold the opposite one can show some other process of restoration which is practicable, and which can be and will be adopted, and when it is likely to be adopted. Does any person pretend to know such a plan? Other plans have, indeed, been mentioned. They were projected during Mr. LINCOLN'S administration; they have been projected since. Briefly described, these plans have been such as this: that Congress, with the President concurring, should create what are called Territorial Governments in the eleven States which once were in rebellion, and that the President should administer the Government there for an indefinite period by military force, and that after long purgation they should be admitted into the Union by Congressional enactment. This proceeding was rejected by Mr. LINCOLN, as it is rejected by the President. If it ever may have been practicable it is now altogether too late. If the President could be induced to concur in so mad a measure at this date, it would be impossible to execute it. Say what you will or what you may, the States are already organized, in perfect harmony with our amended National Constitution, and are in earnest coöperation with the Federal Government. It would require an imperial will, an imperial person, and imperial powers greater than the Emperor of France possesses to reduce any one of these States with the consent of all the other States, into what you term a territorial condition. MAXIMILIAN'S task, though his engages two Emperors and two imperial organizations, with their forces, is thought not the most wise and hopeful political enterprise of the day. On the other hand, we have no Emperor, but only a stern, uncompromising, radical Republican, a Democrat, call him what you will, for President, who refuses in every way to be a party to any imperial transactions, and he would hand them back to Congress, if they were to offer him the men and money to prosecute such imperial enterprises. Suppose that he could give place to another President, whether by election, or even assassination, where will you find in the United States a man who would want to be elected to that high place to plunge this country into civil war for a political chimera? If there be such a one, what chance is there there that he would be elected for such a purpose? That scheme, then, is at an end, and is not now even seriously mentioned. Is there any other plan? Congress has had a Reconstruction Committee, as it is called, composed of fifteen members, who have stopped the wheels of legislation three months to enable them to submit a process or plan different from that which is now on the eve of a happy consummation. And what have they given us? One proposed amendment to the Constitution, to compel the excluded States to equalize suffrage upon the penalty of an abridgment of representation. I do not discuss its merits. Either the amendment will or will not be adopted. The expectation is, that it will fail even in Congress. In any case it implies a full restoration of the Southern States. It is therefore no plan or process of reconstruction at all. The Committee prove this to be the true character of the proceeding, because they fall back upon a process not of restoration, but of obstruction. The resolution which they submitted Tuesday last, and which has passed the House of Representatives, directly declares that loyal representatives shall not be admitted from loyal States until Congress shall pass a law for that purpose—which law it would seem that every member who votes for it must know cannot be enacted without the President's approval, which cannot be consistently given in view of the opinions that he is known to entertain. This last concurrent resolution, then, is not a plan for reconstruction, but for indefinite postponement and delay by the concurrent action of the two Houses of Congress.

I know that the scriptural instruction is not always accepted as an infallible guide of faith and practice in these latter days. I do not therefore ask you whether the United States Government ought not now to slay the fatted calf and invite our prodigal brethren to so luxurious a feast; but I do venture to say that when this nation became disorganized five years ago by flagrant secession and rebellion, we did determine to humble the rebels and bring them back again to their constitutional seat at the family table. I know that we have humbled them, and have brought them back with humiliation and repentance sueing for restoration. I know that when Congress was convened, and when the last elections were held, which gave utterance to the popular voice, it was their expectation that without unnecessary delay that table would be set, and that all the members of the family, however prodigal they had been, would be received at the board.

There being, then, no further plan of restoration, what are the chances of carrying out the system of obstruction to which I have referred? It is as impracticable in its character as I think it is vicious. If I have read the history of this country correctly, it has settled these three things: First—No State can keep itself out of the Union or keep itself in a Territorial condition under the Union. In the very beginning four States refused to enter; with wry faces they all came in afterward—making the whole number of States thirteen instead of the nine first consenting. All the region east of the Mississippi rushed rapidly through a brief Territorial privilege into the Union. We bought provinces from Spain, from France from Mexico. From the Mississippi to the Pacific they have rushed or are rushing with railroad speed, after a brief Territorial existence, as States into the Union. If it were possible, we might acquire still more provinces, north or south. You cannot easily go further west. Every province that there might be gained, whether white or black, old or young, alien or native-born, would be immediately rushing, as with railroad speed, as States into the Union. Another thing which our national history teaches is, that the States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits; and that is the great lesson of the rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is, that the States which are in the Union cannot keep any States that are outside from coming in. Congress is habitually inclined to this experiment. It hesitated about Michigan and Missouri; it reeled and staggered before Texas and California, and it convulsed the nation in resisting Kansas; yet they are all in the Union, all now loyal, and most of them cheerful and happy. How many Committees of Conference did we have, how many Joint Committees did we not have, on this momentous question? How many joint resolutions, denying that Congress ever would consent to the admission of such unwelcome intruders? How many compromises, securing guarantees for freedom, securing guarantees for Slavery, were broken and scattered, when one after the other these States came in, as if by a headlong thrust and hurled by an Almighty Providence, who was determined that the people of this continent shall be not many discordant nations, but one united and harmonious nation.

I entered Congress in 1849, when the Joint Committee of fifteen was skilfully, and it is but just to say, honestly framed to obstruct the admission of California until the majority of the nation should compromise and silence forever the debate upon Slavery. The Committee succeeded in excluding California for a period of eight months and no longer, and eventually obtained, in broken fragments, the compromise which it sought. That compromise was by its terms to be perpetual. The compromise of 1850 lingered, however, just four years and then perished, giving place to the incipient and now happily consummated adjustment of the slavery question, by the complete and universal abrogation of that institution. I left Congress in 1861, when committee and convention clustered in and around the Capitol, demanding stipulations, (which Congress refused,) that fetters should be put upon New-Mexico, Nevada and Colorado. You can never keep States out of this Union, never, no never! If we do not like them, we may, in the words of the old proverb, "lump them." The present distrusts of future States or of existing States have no substantial ground. They are begotten of miserable perishing fears and factions. California was suspected of secret or ultimate complicity with Slavery. All the men in the Union knew the hard feelings her people entertained us free-soilers, who were their most earnest advocates. We gave her ten years of pro-slavery, Democratic rule. The ten years are now up and she is calm, perhaps distrustful of some of us yet, because we are willing to admit the States that have sinned and repented as she did. If ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolution of Congress could have had any chance of permanent success, that time has passed away. No State has ever been hindered in coming into the Union except upon questions growing out of the system of African bondage. But African bondage has now gone to the dogs, and they have made a sure finish of it. Not even enough of its shriveled skin or disjointed limbs remain to sharpen the cupidity of the race that were once called slaveholders, or of that other race which was known to the country as "dough-faces." No State, therefore, will ever, hereafter, be hindered or delayed in coming back into the Union upon the ground of Slavery. You may think that the irresistible tendency to union which I have described may have something alarming in it. This would be a grave error. I think no such thing. The people in any Territory want to be a State because it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have the municipal powers and faculties which belong to a State within the American Union, and to provide by its own laws for the maintenance and security of life, liberty and property. A Territory wants to be a State and a member of the Federal Union because it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have its protection against foreign enemies, and to possess the privileges and immunities guaranteed to a State by the National Constitution. I therefore would not consent to hold a State in a Territorial condition, or to deny it the advantages of fellowship in the Union a day longer than I should be compelled. Nor do I see anything calculated to excite alarm, anything transcending the political ability of our statesmen, in the present situation of the freedmen. In the beginning, practically, every State in the Union had Slavery. We abolished it in several States without disorder or civil commotion, until Slavery raised itself in rebellion against the Government of the Union. When it took that attitude, we abolished it out and out, through and through, completely and effectually forever. This is what the American people have had the sagacity and the courage to do in a period of ninety years. These American people are a great deal better and a great deal wiser to-day than they were ninety years ago. Those of the generation that is now crowding us will be a great deal wiser and a great deal better than we who are on the stage to-day. Do I think, therefore, that we shall lack the wisdom or the virtue to go right on and continue the work of melioration and progress, and perfect in due time the deliverance of labor from restrictions, and the annihilation of caste and class. We have accomplished what we have done, however, not with an Imperial Government—not with a Pro-Consular or Territorial system. We have done it in States, by States and through States, free, equal, untrammeled, and presided over by a Federal, restricted Government, which will continue to the end the constitutional principles with which we so wisely began. They are settling the whole case of the African in the West Indies just as we are, and it will be done with the same results and the same beneficent effects.

I have not given prominence in these remarks to the conflict of opinion between the President and Congress in reference to the Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees. That conflict is, in its consequences, comparatively unimportant, and would excite little interest and produce little division if it stood alone. It is because it has become the occasion for revealing the differences that I have already described that it has attained the importance which seems to surround it. Both the President and Congress agree that, during the brief transition which the country is making from civil war to internal peace, the freedmen and refugees ought not to be abandoned by the nation to persecution or suffering. It was for this transition period that the Bureau of Freedmen was created by Congress, and was kept and is still kept in effective operation. Both the President and Congress, on the other hand, agree that when that transition period shall have been fully passed, and the harmonious relations between the States and the Union fully restored, that bureau would be not only unnecessary but unconstitutional, demoralizing and dangerous, and therefore that it should cease to exist. The President thinks that the transition stage has nearly passed, and that the original provision for the bureau is all that is necessary to secure the end in view, while the bill submitted by Congress seems to him to give it indefinite extension in time of peace and restoration. He vetoed it for that reason. He declines to accept, as unnecessary and uncalled for, the thousand or ten thousand agents, the increased powers and the augmented treasure which Congress insists on placing in his hands. Congress, on the other hand, thinks that the Freedmen's Bureau is not adequate, and that more patronage, more money and more power would, like Thompson's door-plate, purchased at auction by Mrs. Toodles, be a good thing to have in a house. I agree with the President in the hope that the extraordinary provision which the bill makes will not be necessary, but that the whole question may be simplified by a simple reference to the existing law. The law of March 3, 1865, which created the Freedmen's Bureau, provides that it shall continue in force during the war of rebellion and one full year thereafter. When does that *year* expire? In the President's judgment, as I understand the matter, the war of the rebellion has been coming and is still coming to an end, but is not yet fully closed. It is on this ground that he maintains an army, continues the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and exercises martial law, when these things are found to be necessary in rebel States. The existence of the rebellion was legally announced by Executive proclamation in 1861. The end of the rebellion ought to be, and may be expected to be, announced by competent declaration of the President and of Congress, or of both. For all practical purposes, the rebellion will, in law, come to an end if the President or Congress, one or both, officially announces its termination. Now, suppose this announcement to be made by the President and by Congress, or by either of them, to-morrow. In that case, the Freedmen's Bureau is continued by virtue of the limitation prescribed in the act of March 3, 1865, one year after such proclamation shall have been made. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau would continue, by the original limitation, until the 22d day of February, 1867—a very proper day on which to bring it to an end. If Congress should then find it necessary to prolong its existence, it can at once take the necessary steps, for it will at that date have been in session nearly three months. Ought the President of the United States to be denounced in the House of his enemies—much more, ought he to be denounced in the House of his friends, for refusing, in the absence of any necessity, to occupy or retain, and to exercise powers greater than those which are exercised by any Imperial magistrate in the world? Judge ye! I trust that this fault of declining Imperial powers, too hastily tendered by a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad hour for the Republic when the refusal of unnecessary powers, treasure and patronage by the President shall be held to be a crime. When it shall be so considered, the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House an Imperial throne, and surrounding the Executive with Imperial Legions.

During the delivery of this address the honorable Secretary was almost constantly interrupted by the approbation and frequently by the more demonstrative applause of the vast audience.

At the conclusion of Mr. SEWARD'S speech nine hearty cheers were given for the speaker, after which, amid cries for "RAYMOND," "GRANT" and "EVARTS," the Chairman introduced the Postmaster-General, Mr. DENNISON, who said:

SPEECH OF MR. DENNISON.

In responding to your friendly call let me express my gratification in seeing so large an assemblage of the good people of this City to respond to the patriotic efforts of the President "to restore the Constitutional relations between the Federal Government and all the States in the Union," as displayed, in his proclamations to the people, and in his messages to Congress. It is right, Sir, that this great City should lose no time in pronouncing its opinion upon the political situation of the country, and by its counsels contribute, as they must largely contribute, to the relieving of that situation from the embarrassments that now surround it. I have not believed, and do not now believe, that there is any necessity for permanent difference between the President and the Union Members of Congress on any really practical legislation relating to the States lately in rebellion, and regard this meeting, composed of "citizens of New-York who sustained the national authority in the war against the rebellion," as a most encouraging augury, that the dangers which seem to threaten the Union organization will soon pass away, and that that great party, which in the field, on sea, and at the ballot-box has saved the nation, will preserve its vigorous unity, and, under Providence, fully accomplish the great work of its patriotic mission. Will it be said that in this hope we are doomed to disappointment, because of the recent act of the President in returning to Congress the Freedmen's Bureau Bill with his objections to its becoming a law? I answer, no. What does the President say in his veto message? Not that he is opposed to the extending of protection to the freedmen and refugees of the South, because he is now doing that under existing law. Not that he is opposed to the principle of a bill for the relief of the freedmen and refugees, because he is executing the existing law vigorously and in good faith. What does he say in his message? Let me read a few of the opening paragraphs:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes." Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind in advance of these objections that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I have, with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor.

Why then the veto? Let the message itself answer the question. "The bill before me," says the President, "contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view." With these convictions, what else could the President have done but to return the bill as he did? Let me commend you, my fellow-citizens, to a careful and dispassionate consideration of the message itself. Can it be, that the President who has never failed to signalize his devotion to the best interests of the country as he has understood those interests to be; who, from early manhood, fought the cause of the rebellion in his unyielding opposition to the slave aristocracy of the South; who fought treason, face to face, in the Senate of the United States, and in Tennessee, with a heroism not excelled, if equalled by any other public character; who adopted and has executed and is now executing, in good faith, the essential features of his martyred predecessor's programme for the reconstruction of the insurgent States, a programme sanctioned by every member of his Cabinet. Can it be, I ask, that with such a record and such a character, the President would now perform so grave an act as the vetoing a bill approved by nearly All the Union members of Congress, looking to the immediate welfare of four millions of loyal people, unless impelled to do so by the weightiest of reasons, and the profound convictions of duty. The answer I leave to the intelligence and the patriotism of the country. (Applause.)

Gen. WETMORE then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen citizens, of which the presiding officer of this meeting shall be Chairman, be appointed to visit the seat of Government to lay before the President of the United States an authenticated record of the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the presiding officer be requested to name twelve members of the Committee: Hamilton Fish, William C. Bryant, Richard M. Blatchford, David Dudley Field, Marshall O. Roberts, James Wadsworth, Geo. Opdyke, A. A. Low, Wm. M. Evarts, Henry Clews, James Brown.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be a committee, with full delegated authority, to call future meetings of the citizens of New-York, whenever, in their judgment, the public exigencies require such action "*to promote harmony in the public councils of the country*," and for the general purpose of advancing the welfare of the people and the honor of the nation.

Gov. RAYMOND was loudly called for, and, being introduced, was greeted with applause, after which he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

I need not say, my fellow-citizens, how deeply I stand indebted to you for the greeting with which you receive me upon my appearance here. I came here not to speak to you, but to hear you speak to me, to Congress, to the country. My duty for the moment lies elsewhere. I have been endeavoring to discharge it to the best of my ability, and with a conscientious purpose to serve as well as I could the country whose welfare we all have at heart. I came here not for inspiration from your presence, even, though any one who had any sensitiveness to the popular impulse which must always rule this land, might well draw inspiration from such a scene as is presented here to-night; but I trust I may say, without undue boasting, that in such a crisis as this through which our country is just passing, I need no inspiration to do my duty but the sense of right and of obligation to the community.

It has been painful to me—must be painful to any one in public life—to separate himself on great public questions from those personal and political friends with whom he has been in the habit of acting; but I have done it, if I know my own heart, because I believed that the interests of the country required different action from that which they were counseling me to take. [Applause.] I must do them the justice to say here that for the most part I believe them to be just as conscientious in their impulses and just as patriotic in their motives as I claim to be in mine. I do not believe that the Congress now assembled at Washington is desirous of permanently breaking up this Union; but I do believe that the action they are taking will have the effect of doing it for a time, but only for a time; for I agree most heartily and thoroughly with the distinguished Secretary of State, who has addressed you to-night in words of wisdom and eloquence which you will not soon forget, and which the whole country will hear with delight. I agree with him that the restoration of this Union is but a question of time, and that Congresses, or Governors, or Presidents even, can delay that time but for a little while. [Applause.] Why, fellow-citizens, it seems to me that he must be a blind and dull observer of the progress of history as it is being enacted in our time who can doubt that for a moment. What have we been doing for the last five years? For what have we been raising those vast armies by the voluntary action of our people—those vast sums of money? For what have our brethren been shedding their blood on the field of battle, laying down their lives, sacrificing everything they had on earth? Why are we now loaded with a debt greater than this nation ever believed it would be called upon to bear? For what has all this been done but to save the Union which our fathers gave us and charged us to preserve unimpaired to the latest generation? Did any of us ever hear from any source of authority, from the day when this war began to the day when it closed, any declaration of any other purpose in waging it than to preserve the integrity of the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States?

A VOICE—Yes.

MR. RAYMOND—Will you be good enough to name it. Congress declared over and over again, that the object, and the only object of this war, was to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to preserve the supremacy of the Constitution. Why, Sir, during the first year of the war, that great and patriotic statesman, now deceased, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, [applause] introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution declaring that, and nothing but that, to be the object of the war, and at just about the same time that other great and equally patriotic statesman, ANDREW JOHNSON, [great cheering] introduced into the Senate a resolution declaring the same thing, in nearly the same words, and both passed unanimously. Congress has never from that day to this declared any other purpose. The Executive department, the Legislative department, every department of the Government, from the beginning of the war to the end, when they spoke at all of its object, declared that object to be the preservation of the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the authority of the Constitution. The President in all his proclamations, from the first to the last, made that declaration, and Congress never disapproved it; but, on the contrary, reiterated and reaffirmed it. While individuals in Congress may have had other purposes in view, Congress itself, by its authority, declared that to be the purpose of the war, and declared furthermore, that when that purpose was attained the war ought to end. It was that purpose, thus declared, that united the people of this great nation as one man in their efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union. While there was a large party in the country who disapproved of the measures of the Government, and who resisted and hampered the Government in carrying out those measures, I am willing to do them the justice to believe that they acted from a sincere conviction that war would not preserve the Union, but would destroy it. They said no Union like this, depending wholly on the will of the people for its existence, could be preserved by force; and the reason they gave was, that even if the war should be prosecuted to a successful termination, if the rebellion should be crushed, the people conquered would never consent to come back again into a Union with the people who had conquered them. Now what is the fact in that respect? Are they not even now, when thoroughly subdued, ready to come back? Are they not anxious to come back? Do they not, though subdued and crushed by the suppression of the rebellion, see and acknowledge, one and all, that the only flag that can give them shelter is that of the glorious Stars and Stripes against which they have been fighting for years?

VOICES—Yes, yes.

Now, I have gone through all this history simply to say this one thing, that the people of the United States who have prosecuted this war and have given so freely of their money and of their lives to bring it to a successful conclusion, all for the purpose of maintaining this Union, will adhere to that purpose and that determination to the end. Do you suppose they are going to abandon that purpose which carried them through the war now that the war is over?

VOICES—Never.

In their resentment against those who brought this war upon the country it is possible, nay, it is natural, that men should be unwilling to take hasty action in restoring the rebellious States to their rights under the Constitution. They do not feel it to be right, or proper or safe that the men who have been prosecuting this war against the Government should, upon its cessation, instantly come back and resume their seats as members of it. The feeling is natural, and within limits, it is entirely just and proper. We do not, any of us, wish to see men red-handed with the blood of our brethren, march up with an air of triumph, as though they were the victors, and take their seats among those who make our laws. We do not propose that this shall happen. Nobody has proposed any such thing. The President has said that whoever takes a seat in Congress, or fills an office under the Federal Government, should be a man loyal to the Constitution and the Union—and able to take truly any test oath the Government may prescribe; and all that he asks is that loyal men, representing loyal constituents, and able to take the oath prescribed for all, shall be allowed to come up and take their seats in Congress, in order that those States may be restored to their rights as members of the Union under the Constitution. [Applause.] As for disloyal men, who cannot take the oath prescribed, he has repeatedly said, and we all agree, that they had better go back to their constituents and give place to others better fitted to take part in the legislation of the land. And so say we all of us. But the President does think that a State loyal enough to furnish a loyal President—a State which, during the continuance of the war, adopted a free Constitution and abolished Slavery—a State that reorganized itself on Republican principles, abjuring the rebellion and driving out the rebels from its borders—a State which has sent loyal men to Washington—the President does think that the representatives of such a State should be admitted; and that there is no reason on the face of the earth for refusing them admission—for thus turning our backs upon loyal men and confounding them with disloyal men of the Southern States, in one common sentence of condemnation. [Renewed applause.] In that sentiment I believe the whole country will thoroughly, heartily, zealously concur. Why, even this present Congress, as I have reason to know, was ready last Monday, by a majority of its votes in the House of Representatives, to admit the Representatives from the State of Tennessee to their seats in Congress. Why, then, did they not do it? Because, unfortunately, that House has surrendered its power to admit members without the consent of one of its own committees, or without overriding it; and because, moreover, the President of the United States, in the discharge of what he believed to be his solemn obligations to his conscience and his oath, vetoed a bill which they had sent for his approval, and to show their resentment of that act the House still further resolved that no member from Tennessee or any other Southern State should be admitted to either House until both Houses had consented thereto. That action was taken in a moment of resentment. You all know how powerful for the moment resentments are, and how, under the influence of passion and excitement, where no time is taken for discussion or deliberation, resentments may decide very important action. The leaders in this case took care that there should be no discussion, by moving the previous question, and refusing to hear one single word from any man who disapproved of the action they proposed to take. It was thus, and thus only, that this resolution was passed. But if you know how natural and how powerful such resentments are, you know, also, how short-lived they are. You know that the passion which may lead a man to do an act to-day may subside, so that he will regret it to-morrow; and my own belief is that if time can be afforded for calm reflection on this great subject, Congress, as well as the country, will come to see that the path of wisdom, the path of safety and the path of patriotism lies in quite another direction from that in which they have been walking hitherto. [Applause.] The immediate occasion of the resentment which has influenced Congress in this case is, as you have been told to-night, the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which was sent to the President and returned by him on Monday last. The reasons which led him to disapprove that bill have also been set before you. The language used by the friends of the bill, in Congress and out of Congress, on this subject—and I am sorry to see in this City, to some extent—implies that the President's disapproval of that particular bill leaves all the slaves that have been made free under the amendment to the Constitution, at the absolute will and mercy of the late rebels among whom they live. We are told that the President has abandoned them to their fate, and wholly turned them over to the rule of the rebels, their late masters. That is an entire misapprehension of the facts in the case. The President's message itself should have corrected that view, and will correct it in the minds of all who read it with candor. That message expressly states that for one year after peace shall have been proclaimed by him or Congress, the present Freedmen's Bureau Bill, of which no complaint is made, and which gives full and complete protection to that class of persons, will be in full and complete effect; and that after one year's experience, if it shall be found necessary, Congress, which will then be in session, can pass a law better adapted to the state of affairs which shall then exist. Is not that sensible? Is it not reasonable? The President has not left it to be inferred that he is indifferent to the fate of the colored race in the Southern States. He insists, as the people of the whole country will insist, that their freedom shall be established and protected—that all the rights of free men shall be secured to them—that they shall have access to courts

Continued on Eighth Page.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AT THIS PORT.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The Refusal to Appoint a Fast-Day on Account of the Cattle Plague.

The Capture of Bagdad Announced to the French Government.

Spain Decides on Issuing Letters of Marque.

The Emperor of Austria and the Hungarian Diet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunard mail steamer *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th of February, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *Erin* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 9th, and the *North American* reached Londonderry about 10:30 on the night of the 9th inst.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Earl of CARNARVON called attention to a statement that Government declined to appoint a day for national humiliation on account of the cattle plague, for the reason that the calamity was only partially felt by the nation. Earl RUSSELL repeated what Sir George GREY had said in his letter, that a prayer applicable to the cattle plague existed at present, and was repeated every week in the Churches. The Bishop of Lincoln regretted the decision of the Government and spoke in favor of a special day of fast and humiliation.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, the adjourned debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech was resumed by The O'DONOGHUE, who made a characteristic speech upon the grievances of Ireland. He argued that the discontent and disloyalty of Ireland was the natural result of mismanagement; and although hopeless as the Fenian struggle with England might be, he insisted that the conspiracy was wide and deeply seated. He totally dissented from the paragraph relating to Ireland in the Queen's speech, and moved an amendment expressing it to be the duty of Ministers to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction, and to remove them. Mr. BLAKE seconded the amendment, and referred to the harsh treatment which, he said, the present political prisoners were being subjected to. Mr. LAWSON remarked that this statement was utterly without foundation, and opposed the amendment. Several Irish members followed in much the same strain as The O'DONOGHUE, and one or two members stated that the Fenian conspiracy was of American origin, and that Mr. SEWARD was really the Head Centre.

Mr. MAGUIRE characterized the Fenian movement as hopeless, and the cause of injury to the country. He, however, thought the Irish people had many serious grievances to complain of, and considered that the Government ought to make it their duty to take the state of things into consideration. Mr. GLADSTONE took exception to the remarks that the evils which afflicted Ireland were the results of legislation, and objected to pledge Parliament to redress evils which were in some degree beyond their power. He also objected to the amendment, on the ground that the Government had in the address desired to denounce Fenianism, and said the more clear and unequivocal their language was the better it would be. Some of the questions brought under their notice by members were being fully considered, and would in due time be brought before Parliament; and the Legislature ought not to give merely vague general promises to a people so sensible of former wrongs. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority—346 to 25. The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the Queen's reply of thanks in response to the address was printed.

The subject of the cattle-plague was again debated without result.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, Mr. WATKINS gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States with reference to the Fenian organization in America, more especially with regard to the employment of American officers and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic. He should also move for papers.

The Jamaica question was debated.

Sir JOHN PARKINGTON complained that the conduct of Gov. EYRE had been misjudged, especially so by Mr. BRIGHT, who, he said, had accused the Governor of the murder of Mr. GORDON.

Mr. BRIGHT replied in a quiet, satirical manner, and stated that he had no doubt the Commissioners would do as much justice to the Governor as to the blacks in Jamaica. He denied that he had prejudged the Governor, who, he said, was condemned by his own report. Mr. CARDWELL defended the conduct of the Government who, he said, had endeavored to avoid prejudging the question.

Miscellaneous News.

An influential deputation from the various Agricultural Societies had waited upon Sir GEORGE GREY, and urged upon him the absolute suspension of the traffic in live cattle, on the ground that isolation was the great means of staying the plague.

The *Morning Herald* says the existence of the Ministry depends upon the way it deals with the cattle plague question.

The Dublin police on the 9th discovered a second extensive Fenian manufactory of ammunition. All the materials for making rifle cartridges were present in abundance.

A court-martial was being held in Dublin upon a gunner in the Ninth Artillery, charged with disloyalty and treason. Two other soldiers in regiments of the line were also about to be tried by court-martial, charged with drilling parties of Fenians.

An energetic search for arms had been made at Waterford, but without effect.

FRANCE.

The Affair of the Capture of Bagdad.

A Paris telegram says:

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has received dispatches from the French Minister at Washington respecting the recent events at Bagdad. He announces that the United States Government has thoroughly decided not to allow itself to be drawn into conflict with France through filibusters or agents of JUAREZ."

The Paris Bourse on the 9th was heavy, Rentes closing at 68-77.

The Bank of France had gained 17,666,000 francs in specie during the week.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

Spain Decides on Issuing Letters of Marque.

A Madrid telegram says:

"The Government has decided to issue letters of marque against Chili to all Spanish vessels whose owners shall make the necessary application. This decision will, however, remain in abeyance until proof be obtained that the Republic of Chili has actually resorted to this mode of warfare against Spain.

The Minister of State has announced in the Cortes that Peru is probably at the present time in open hostility with Spain."

BELGIUM.

The Senate had debated the subject of the penal code. The Minister of Justice favored the proposal for the abolition of capital punishment, but the proposition was rejected by 33 to 15 votes.

ITALY.

A Florence telegram says:

"In consequence of the serious declarations contained in the Spanish book respecting the policy of Spain towards Italy, the Cabinet of King VICTOR EMANUEL have dispatched an energetic note to Madrid on the subject.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have passed a resolution, by a large majority, protesting against the attempt of the Supreme Court to restrict liberty of speech.

AUSTRIA.

Reply to the Emperor's Hungarian Speech.

The draft of the address in reply to the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Hungarian Diet, had been brought forward in the Lower House at Pesth. The address expresses confidence in the sovereign, and congratulates His Majesty on the constitutional sentiments contained in the speech from the throne, and on his recognition of the continuity of rights. The address accepts the pragmatic sanction as the basis of negotiations, and points out that the safety of Austria and the independence of Hungary are not antagonistic. It announces that a special bill will be prepared for the settlement of matters common to Hungary and the peace of the monarchy, and declares the readiness of the Diet to negotiate with the other provinces, while reserving the independence of each. It also states that the desire of the Diet is to bring about the real restoration of the Constitution, and expresses hopes that His Majesty will speedily be crowned as King of Hungary. The address thanks His Majesty for having summoned the Croatian and Transylvanian deputies to the Diet at Pesth, and demands that the Hungarian crown be fully reintegrated by the reincorporation of Dalmatia and Fiume with Hungary. It further solicits an amnesty for political offenders, and demands the reëstablishment of municipal autonomy and the nomination of a Hungarian Ministry.

The Duchies.

A telegram from Pesth asserts that the Austrian Government was about to send an answer to the Prussian Government firmly refusing the demands of the latter with respect to the question of the Duchies.

Wallachia.

The Ministry had resigned, in consequence of a vote of the Senate declaring certain contracts entered into by the Government to be unconstitutional.

AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*By Telegraph via Alexandria.*)

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Victoria Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult.

The Governor, in his speech at the closing of the session, expressed regret that the Appropriation Bill had not passed, and that the Constitution provided no means of settling the dispute.

The Government resorted to an appeal to the country, and the dissolution took place on Dec. 12.

The elections are now going on amid great excitement.

SYDNEY, Friday, Dec. 22.

The Government has sent a remonstrance to England, in consequence of the dissatisfaction generally felt with reference to the mail service.

Advices from Napier and Poverty Bay, New-Zealand, state that skirmishing had taken place, with considerable loss to the rebels.

The Pah at Poverty Bay had been captured and several natives killed and wounded.

Four hundred troops were waiting at Jouranga to march against the enemy's posts.

The Kerera rebels had surrendered.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26.

News from Pekin announces the arrival in that city of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister, and states that the Court differences had been amicably settled.

Prince KUNG's administration was giving satisfaction; but the Cabinet were unfavorable to foreigners, and difficulties were consequently apprehended.

The news from the North is alarming for the Imperialists. The Nientei rebels are appearing in large numbers, but no active measures have yet been taken to oppose them.

News from Japan states that local disturbances continued to occur.

The Samios were steadily filling the arsenals, and improving their naval military tactics.

The ratification by the Mikado of the treaty for opening the ports of Ossaca and Hiogo is doubted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 9th were dull and heavy. Consols left off at 86¾ for money. The discount market was without material alteration. The minimum Bank of England rate remains at 8 ₩ cent.

The weekly bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £108,487 sterling.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1⅝d.; dollars, 4s. 11⅛d.; and eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. say: "The demand has been very limited and quotations nominal, except of United States 5-20s, which have advanced to 67⅜@¾; prices, however, are less firm since the latest accounts from America."

Illinois Central closed on the 9th at 74¼@75, and Erie at 52¼@53.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 10.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "A full average business has been done in Cotton this week, the chief feature still being the increasing demand for American, to the prejudice, more or less, of all other descriptions. Whilst the former is dearer, with a decidedly upward tendency, the latter are again in favor of buyers, and in many instances at some further reduction in prices. American continues in general and active request, and during the last three days has been very sparingly offered; prices have consequently advanced ¼d. ₩ lb., and close with an upward tendency. Sea Island is unchanged. Egyptian and Smyrna is about ¼d. lower. Surats are dull and neglected, but not quotably lower. The sales of the week add up 69,580 bales, including 9,260 on speculation and 14,970 for export. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	21d.	Middling Orleans	19¼d.
Fair Mobile	20¾d.	Middling Mobile	19⅛d.
Fair Uplands	20½d.	Middling Uplands	19⅛d.
Fair Texas	20¾d.	Middling Texas	19¼d.

The business yesterday (Friday) was about 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. The market continued buoyant and the tendency of prices was still upward for American. The stock on hand is estimated at 429,310 bales, of which 207,800 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a strong and dearer market yesterday, with a hardening tendency. The enhanced demands of producers, however, caused buyers to confine their operations to the supply of their immediate requirements.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a dull and drooping market. Flour neglected and quotations nominally unchanged. Wheat in very limited demand at late rates. Winter Red 10s. 1d.@10s. 4d. ₩ cental. Corn quiet and 3d.@6d. cheaper. Mixed American 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and BRUCE & MCAULIFFE report Beef active and generally 2s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tierce dearer. Pork firm and in fair demand. Bacon scarce and again 1s.@2s. dearer. Lard 4s.@5s. higher on the week—the sales ranging from 70s. to 74s. 6d. Cheese very firm. Butter dull owing to the continued mild weather. Tallow about 1s. dearer on the week.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes, sales of Pots at 33s., down to 32s. 6d., and to arrive at 32s.; Pearls quiet, 35s.@36s. Sugar inactive. Coffee in limited demand. Rice in some cases rather easier, but in more request. Bark, sales of Baltimore at 7s.@7s. 3d. Linseed firm; Linseed Cakes dull; American, £9 17s. 6d. Clover seed, Red American sells at 54s. Fish Oils inactive; Linseed Oil, 39s. 6d. Resin flat; American 6d. easier; 11s. 3d.@12s. for common Spirits of Turpentine; French dull at 45s.@45s. 6d.

PETROLEUM.—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a steady market at 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d. for refined; Spirits 3d. dearer.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: WHEAT dull and easier for English; White American 49s.@51s.; Red 46s.@49s. FLOUR scarce at 26s.@28s. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars £6 15@£7; Scotch Pigs 68s. 3d. SUGAR very dull and easier. COFFEE firm at extreme rates. TEA steady; buyers of Green Tea for America at full rates. RICE inactive. LINSEED CAKES in demand; best New-York in barrels £10 10@£11; bags £10 5@£10 10. SPIRITS TURPENTINE rather lower; French offers at 45d. PETROLEUM obtainable at 2s. 7d. for Refined; Spirit very much depressed, and offers at 1s. 3d.@1s. 4d. SPERM OIL £117 @£118. LINSEED OIL further advanced 1s. 3d., selling at 38s. 3d. TALLOW closes quiet at 46s. 9d. for P. Y. C.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. report a lifeless market, and prices of WHEAT and FLOUR nearly nominal. CORN in favor of buyers.

COTTON—The market has been dull, and the business to-day only amounts to about 7,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. American's are easier, and partially ¼d. lower than yesterday.

BREADSTUFFS—Remain dull and without alteration.

PROVISIONS—Generally keep firm, but not much business reported to-day. Beef, if anything, closes rather quieter.

PRODUCE—Generally unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 10—P. M.

Consols closed this afternoon at 86⅝@86¾.

U. S. Five-twenties	67¼@67½
Illinois Central	74¼@74¾
Erie shares	52¼@52¾

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 10—P. M.

COTTON market flat. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales at a partial decline of ⅛d. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

PROVISIONS firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 10—P. M.

CONSOLS for money. 86⅝@86¾.

Decrease in the Bullion of the Bank of England, £108,000.

Illinois Central shares, 74¼@74¾.

Erie shares, 52¼@52¾.

United States Five-Twenties, 67¼@67½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night.

United States Five-Twenties close at 67¼@67½.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Bourse is flat. The Rentes close at 68f. 75c.

THE NAVY OF SPAIN.

A Complete Navy List of Dona Isabell's Armada—Names and Number of Guns of Every Ship in the Spanish Navy—What the Navy is Doing—Interesting Data, &c., &c.

The presence of two war vessels of Her Catholic Majesty's Navy in our harbor, with the avowed intention of watching the movements of vessels and persons who represent the Republic of Chili and Peru, and to prevent the departure of privateers or vessels loaded with arms, leads us at this time to furnish our readers with some dates compiled from official sources in reference to the Spanish Navy.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Royal Navy of Spain is under the immediate direction of Don FRANCISCO Y FERNANDEZ DE PENARANDA, who holds the rank of captain-general, assisted by Lieut.-Gens. BLASCO, TACON BORBON, BERANGER, BARDALENGA, MENDOZA, Gens. BARTADENGA and CASTRO. Thirteen of the officers of the staff are of the junior rank, and seventeen are brigadier-generals of the navy. There are forty-six captains of the navy, eighty captains of frigates, one hundred and ninety-seven lieutenants, and one hundred and forty-one junior lieutenants. The Naval Academy, under the direction of Don JOSE MARIA VASQUEZ Y BUTLER, furnishes one hundred and eighty cadets. The Marine Corps, commanded by Señor Don ALFONSO FRANCISCO DE BORBON PRINCIPI DE AUSTURIAS, consists of two hundred and ninety-nine officers. The Reserve Naval and Marine Corps is composed of about one hundred veteran officers, under the command of Don JOSE USSEL DE GUIMBARDA Y BAROCATIQUI, senior brigadier.

In addition to the various corps enumerated, there is also a naval force intended for land service, at whose head stands Senior Don FRANCISCO MARTI Y TORRENS, Captain of the navy.

The executive administration of the navy is performed by Don RAFAEL ESCNCHE, of Mingvrance.

MATERIEL OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

Spain two hundred years ago fitted out the most formidable armada which is recorded in history, for the purpose of regaining the British throne. The elements conspiring against it, a large portion of the fleet was thrown upon the coast of England, and from that date the naval power of Spain began its decrease. A few years ago an effort was made to reorganize the navy, and place it upon a footing in ratio to the place she stood among the nations of the world.

In 1865 the *Estado General de la Armada*, or navy register, furnishes us with the latest data in reference to the navy of Spain:

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

	Guns.	
Queen Doña Isabel II	86	Instr'ot'n ship
King D. Francisco de Asis	84	Instr'ct'n ship
Total, 2 ships	170	

SCREW FRIGATES.

	Guns.	
Villa de Madrid	50	Screw.
Zaragosa	30	Iron-clad.
Arapiles	30	Iron-clad.
Almanca	40	Iron-clad.
Nadas de Tolosa	40	Screw.
Gorona	40	Screw.
Princesa de Asturias	50	Screw.
Esperanza	40	Cadet ship.
Letuan	40	Iron-clad.
Triunfo	42	Screw.
Resolucion	42	Screw.
Nuestra Senora del Carmen	42	Screw.
Lealtao	42	Screw.
Concepcion	38	Screw.
Berenguela	38	Screw.
Numancia	40	Iron-clad.
Principe Alfonso	30	Iron-clad.
Victoria	30	Iron-clad.
Total, 19 vessels	714	

CORVETTES.

	Guns.	
Villa de Bilboa	30	Sailing sch. & ship.
Terralana	30	Sailing sch. & ship.
Mazzarado	16	Sailing vessel.
Colon	16	Sailing vessel.
Vencedora	3	Screw.
Narvaez	3	Screw.
Santa Lucia	3	Screw.
Africa	3	Screw.
Vas-Ras	3	Screw.
Total, 9 vessels	107	

BARKS.

	Guns.	
Alcedo	16	Sailing.
Pelayo	16	Sailing.
Valdes	16	Sailing.
Gravina	16	Sailing.
Gulian	16	Sailing.
Scorpion	12	Sailing.
Total, 6 vessels	92	

BRIGANTINE.

	Guns.	
Constitucion	6	Sailing.

SCHOONERS.

	Guns.	
Orus	7	Sailing
Consuelo	3	Screw.
*Virgin de Corvandenger	3	Screw.
Circe	3	Screw.
Andaluza	2	Screw.
Guadiana	2	Screw.
Huelva	2	Screw.
Sirena	2	Screw.
Ligera	2	Screw.
Favorita	2	Screw.
Prosperidna	2	Screw.
San Felomena	2	Screw.
Constancia	2	Screw.
Valiente	2	Screw.
Ammoas	2	Screw.
Isabel Francesca	2	Screw.
Santa Teresa	2	Screw.
Buena Ventura	2	Screw.
Concordia	2	Screw.
Edentana	2	Screw.
Ceres	2	Screw.
Candad	2	Screw.
Trueno	2	Sailing
Total, 23 schooners	53	

*The *Corvandenger* was captured a few weeks since by the Chilian sloop-of-war *Esmeralda*, near the headquarters of the Spanish blockaded squadron. This capture so affected the mind of admiral PAREGA, that he committed suicide rather than bear the disgrace which he thought it would bring upon him.

SCREW GUNBOATS.

No. 1, Mindanao; No. 2, Calamranes; No. 3, Paragua; No. 4, Mindoro; No. 5, Prueba; No. 6, Panay; No. 7, Samar; No. 8, Cebu; No. 9, Bulusar; No. 10 Iolo;; No. 11, Maribeles; No. 12, Arayack, No. 13, Pampanga No. 14, Bogeadorf; No. 15, Balangningi; No. 16, Albay; No. 17, Macturn; No. 18, Taal. Each of these vessels carry one gun and a crew of 30 men. Total vessels 18, guns 18.

FELUCAS.

	Guns	
San Fernando	3	sailing.
Ambal	2	sailing.

PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

	Guns.		Guns.
Isabel II	16	D. Alvarado de Bazan	5
Don Francisco de Asis	16	Runa de Castilla	2
Dona Isabel de Catolica	16	Piles	4
Blasco de Garay	6	Liniers	2
Colon	6	Vigilante	2
Don Jorge Juan	6	Alerta	2
Don Antonio Ulloa	6	Conte de Venadito	2
Pizarro	6	Neptuno	2
Herman Cortes	6	D. Juan de Austria	2
Vasco Nunez	6	Magallanes	2
Leon	2	Elcano	2
Vulcano	6	Guadalquiver	1
Lenanti	2	Gen. Lezo	1
		Total, 26 vessels	129

TRANSPORTS.

	Tons.	
San Quinten	1,300	Screw.'
San Francisco de Borgia	1,300	Screw.
Marquez de la Victoria	1,200	Screw.
Patino	1,200	Screw.
Santa Maria	1,000	Sailing.
Nina	1,000	Sailing.
Velasco	960	Paddle-wheel.
Pinta	800	Sailing.
Mangalante	800	Sailing.
Malespina	800	Screw.
D. Antimo Escano	800	Screw.
Ferrol	800	Screw.
Santacelia	723	Sailing.
San Antonio	600	Screw.
Gen. Laborde	308	Sailing.
Ensinada	225	Sailing.
Isabelita	225	Sailing.
Total 17 transports	14,041	

These vessels average 5 guns, or a total of 85 guns.

FERRY-BOATS.

Perla, Cristina, Cortes, Isabella II., Ebro. Total, 5.

RECAPITULATION.

	Guns.		Guns.
2 sloops-of-the-line	170	2 felucas	5
19 screw frigates	714	18 screw gunboats	18
9 corvettes	107	26 paddle-wh'l steam'rs	129
6 barks	92	17 transports	85
1 brigantine	6	5 ferry-boats	—
23 schooners	53		
Total		128 vessels.	1,379

Since the Navy Register was made out this Spanish navy has been very unfortunate, and has lost the following vessels, valued at $4,687,500 in gold:

Fernando de Catolica (new.)

Rosalia (new.)

Santa Isabella, schooner, 2 guns.

Gen. Ulloa, paddle-wheel, 6 guns.

Petronella, frigate, 36 guns.

Triumfo, frigate, 40 guns.

Corvandenger, screw, 3 guns.

The war with Chili has caused an unusual stir in the Navy-yards of Spain at Cadiz, Ferrol, Carthagena and Havana; the people are witnessing scenes not unlike those which were so common in our yards two years ago. Nearly all the vessels in commission on European stations have been called home to refit for a long cruise and prompt dispatch to the west coast of South America. The iron-clads are being equipped in great haste to meet those of Peru, which are momentarily expected on the coast of Spain or Cuba. All accounts from Europe represent the excitement as intense and daily on the increase.

THE FLEET OFF CHILI.

The Spanish fleet now on the coast of Chili consists of the *Villa de Madrid*, flag, commanded by Capt. D. CLAUDIO SANCHEZ, carrying 50 guns and 800 men; she was built in 1862, and is one of the finest frigates in the Spanish Navy. The other vessels are the *Resolucion*, a screw frigate of 42 guns and a crew of 500 men; she was built in 1861; and the *Vencedor*, a screw corvette of 3 guns and 160 men.

The *Blanca*, a 38-gun screw frigate, built in 1859, carrying a crew of 360 men; the *Berenguela*, also a 38-gun screw frigate, built in 1865, and the steam transport *Marquis de la Victoria*, of 1,200 tons and a crew of 160 men.

The *Numancia*, an iron-clad of 40 guns, said to be a very fine vessel, is probably by this time on the coast, ready for service. Several vessels have already left Havana for the Pacific; one has been sent to Aspinwall to watch goods being landed there for transportation across the Isthmus, while another is to perform the same duty at Panama. A number of Guardas Costa are cruising around the Island of Cuba, so that the greater part of the Spanish Navy will, in the course of a few weeks, be put in commission and start in pursuit of her enemies.

A great change has taken place in the Spanish Navy during the past ten years. In 1855 she had

4 ships-of-the-line.
9 frigates.
8 corvettes.
15 first-class brigs.
4 second-class brigs.
5 schooners,
6 sloops,
40 steamers,
319 small craft,

mounting in all 1,250 ordinary and 280 swivel guns. Nearly all of the small craft were sold or condemned and the navy placed upon the footing as we have given above. The Spaniards are by no means good seamen, and in an naval engagement would not display the courage and endurance exhibited by men of other countries.

The mercantile navy of Spain is very small in comparison to her pretensions as a nation.

The Districts of Cadiz, Ferral, Carthagena, Havana and Manilla, furnish 89,679 officers, pilots and seamen. There are belonging to these ports 45 vessels over 400 tons, 263 from 200 to 400 tons, 962 vessels from 80 to 200 tons, and 3,437 vessels from 20 to 80 tons. Of this number 484 are of foreign build. Spain owns 46 merchant steamers, and had at last accounts about 100 vessels building. It will be perceived that a majority of the tonnage is employed in the coasting trade, so that most of the commerce of Spain is carried on in foreign bottoms. This statement cannot be very flattering for those who desire to go into privateering on Chilian or Peruvian account.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MCMURRAY.

Ornate painting is certainly altogether unusual in finishing a court-room; but as the Police Commissioners' "Court of Equity" is certainly an exception to anything that anybody ever dreamed of among mundane tribunals, the Police Trial Chamber may, therefore, without impropriety, be an exceptional court-room. The painter—Officer JOHN S. WILLEY by name—has just surrendered the chamber to the Commissioners. At first glance, as you enter its doors at the centre, the walls seem to be of oak and walnut paneling from the floor about four feet upward, and thence to the ceiling all is of purest white, and the ceiling is very handsomely finished in diamond-shaped stucco-work. There is not a finer hall in the country. The artist was one of the Massachusetts boys that responded to ABRAHAM LINCOLN's call for seventy-five thousand men to aid him in repossessing certain "forts and places." He went out as first sergeant in the First Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in every important engagement of the Army of the Potomac with the enemy except Antietam, from the first Bull Run battle down to the fight at Spottsylvania Court-house. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and as such served as staff officer under Gens. SICKLES, BERRY, PRINCE and FRENCH, and after receiving an honorable discharge, nothing more lucrative offering, he became a Metropolitan Policeman.

Among the distinguished visitors at trials on Wednesday were Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, of Brooklyn, and Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY, of the Fourth District Police Court. The trials were fewer than at any other recent session of the Board, the number being only fifty-five. Of these eight were Brooklyn cases.

POOR TRAY.

On the evening of the 10th instant, Mr. HUGH A. BRADLEY, of No. 20 Downing-street, formerly a clerk in the Sheriff's office, was one of a convivial party at Alderman MCCONNELL's Bank Coffee-house, and when the party separated, Mr. BRADLEY mistook his way and wandered into a basement eating-house in Grand-street, near Columbia. Somewhat fatigued, he slept there until he was brought to consciousness by a Policeman's baton, and not aware that he had broken the peace, or been guilty of any other act warranting this violence, he preferred complaint against Patrolman STEPHEN C. BAKER, DAVID COSTELLO and JOHN R. ANDERSON, the officers who were in the saloon at the time of the assault. The officers, defending, said that the Sergeant in command at the Delancey-street Police-station, at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 11th, sent them to quell an incipient riot in the saloon; that on entering the place they encountered a gang of inebriated loungers, who were creating a disturbance; that they besought the fellows to depart in peace, but they would not, and, making an attack upon the Policemen, offered to lay heavy wagers that no Police force could eject them; that, it seeming necessary to use the baton, the officers brought this useful weapon to bear; that the fellows fled, and that on gaining the sidewalk they threw several slabs and brickbats into the basement, narrowly grazing the officers' heads. On behalf of the accused, Mr. JOSEPH DECKER, clerk in the saloon, said: "A gang of drunken loafers were in the place, disturbing the public peace; I desired to close the place, and had requested them to go, but they had resolved to make a night of it, and I therefore appealed to the Police; the officers did not strike until they had been attacked by the drunken gang, and there was, in my opinion, no unnecessary clubbing." The Commissioners, in dismissing the complaint, remarked to Mr. BRADLEY that they were much obliged to him for informing them of his Sunday morning experience in the Thirteenth Ward, and that gentleman, as he turned to depart, incredulously drawled out the monosyllable, "Y-e-s."

SEEKING REVENGE.

A young man of about 35 years of age, appeared against a policeman, whom he accused of enticing his wife to elope, and the case against the policeman seemed quite black until the wife was called to testify. She was accompanied by her eldest daughter, an interesting Miss of 13 Summers. Mrs. —— said that she had suffered much at the hands of her husband; and that when at the point of starvation, she appealed to the policeman for pecuniary aid; the officer declined to contribute toward the support of her husband; and, hence, accompanied by her three children, she took apartments elsewhere, and supplied meals for the officer and several of his brethren of the same precinct. The charge, she said, had been brought maliciously; she left her husband under nobody's advice, and had established no improper relations with the officer; she had striven to keep up appearances until she had been almost discouraged; but rather than that her husband should wreak his malice upon a policeman who had befriended her, she had nerved herself to attend trials and make these disclosures. The lady's address impressed the Commissioners favorably, and her testimony was clinched by a highly-respectable and perfectly credible witness, who testified that the husband, previous to the war, was a worthless lounger, and that Mrs. —— had frequently applied at witness' house for food; that her husband enlisted and left her destitute; and that on his return from the field he still neglected to provide for his family.

HOW OFFICERS TRIUMPHED.

Sergt. THATCHER, of the Eleventh Precinct, charged that on the morning of the 14th inst. Patrolmen GEO. W. MCCULLOUGH and JOHN KANE stood on a street corner in conversation ten minutes. In defence, the officers said that, having found a store door open, they sought and waked the landlord, and accompanied him through the building, to ascertain whether burglars were anywhere secreted; and, after having seen the store properly closed, they stood, possibly ten minutes, in consultation. Mr. PATRICK O'CONNOR, of No. 121 Avenue C, proprietor of the store, corroborated the officers' statements, and the Commissioners bade them hereafter make their conversation brief.

Capt. HENRY HEDDEN sent Patrolman JOSEPH SPELLMAN to trial for leaving his post, and the officer defended by saying that he went from his post to disperse a disorderly crowd that had gathered in front of a liquor-store. Roundsman CHRISTIE, the officer who reported SPELLMAN, saw no crowd; but as the case stood oath against oath, the Commissioners were constrained to dismiss the charge, merely reprimanding the Policeman for forgetting to report at the Station-house that he had dispersed a crowd.

Roundsman MCDOUGAL, of the Fifth Ward, charged that Patrolman RICHARD KINNEHAN left his relieving point before the expiration of his time, and the officer informed the Board that he had pursued and watched suspicious persons. The Commissioners—"You should have reported this fact at the Leonard-street Police-station, and there would have been no occasion for these proceedings."

Roundsman LYNCH, of the Eleventh Precinct, accused Patrolman LINUS P. WATERMAN of being off post at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. The roundsman covered the post twice, and finally rapped, and when WATERMAN responded he approached like a man going to church, and not with the rapid movement of a policeman who had been signaled. Officer WATERMAN—"Roundsman LYNCH was at a remote point on my beat, and as there was a fresh breeze I could not determine whence the rap came; hence I moved cautiously lest I should go in a wrong direction."

Mr. C. HEIDELBERG, of Firemen's Hall, preferred a charge against Patrolman MICHAEL WALSH, of the Fourth Precinct, accusing him of profanity, obscenity and unnecessary violence. Officer WALSH—"It was the 5th inst., my night off; I went into OLIVER HITCHCOCK's saloon to get coffee and cakes; having eaten, I handed up a dollar Treasury note, and currency was thrown upon the counter; at this moment a stranger stepped up and laid hands on a fifty-cent fractional note, saying 'Cheesey,' meaning keep quiet; I told the man that the money was mine, and HEIDELBERG then approached and remarked that it was all a joke; I declined to be the victim of such jokes, but I did not indulge in unofficer-like language, nor did I maltreat HEIDELBERG." One of Mr. HITCHCOCK's waiters corroborated the officer's testimony, and the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

Capt. T. C. DAVIS, of the Tenth Ward, appeared to inquire why Policeman PATRICK MURRAY did not intercept the burglars who, at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., entered Mr. A. HAMMACHER's store, at No. 209 Bowery, blew open the safe, and stole therefrom $294. The proprietor of the store testified that the burglars must have entered through an open hallway of a tenement-house in Chrystie-street, and then scaled the fences, for they gained access to his store by forcing a window in the rear basement. The officer found the front door secure, and as he had no means of ascertaining what was transpiring in the rear yard, he was of course exonerated.

OFFICERS COME OFF SECOND BEST.

Policeman ALBERT E. GILLETTE, of the Eighteenth Ward, a "schoolboy" who has not invested in uniform, having been found by Roundsman JAS. LEARY off post in an office in Twenty-fourth-street, near Avenue A, and it appearing that he spent forty minutes in the office, President ACTON advised him not to purchase police wearing apparel, as the investment might prove unprofitable.

Capt. CHARLES CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Ward, appeared against Patrolman JAMES FARREN, and introduced Mr. JAMES STOKELY, of No. 28 Cornelia-street. Mr. STOKELY said: "I was walking in Third-avenue, with a basket under my arm, when FARREN approached and ordered me to exhibit the contents of the basket; I bade him look for himself; he at once said, "I'll take you in;" he was drunk, and leaned on me in going to the Mercer-street Police-station. Sergeants AUGUSTUS MILLER and WILLIAM W. DILES testified that, at the time alleged, FARREN was under the influence of liquor.

Roundsman LYNCH, of the Eleventh Precinct, brought Officer JOHN S. TAYLOR to trial for absenting himself from his post two hours, and Officer TAYLOR said that at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. three Spanish seamen requested him to conduct them to their ship, which they thought lay near Twelfth-street. As they were strangers the officer accompanied them. The Commissioners did not doubt that Officer TAYLOR acted in good faith, but they reprimanded and may fine him for quitting his post to put these belated and perhaps drunken seamen right, when he might better have taken them to the Union Market Police-station.

Capt. JAMES POWERS complained that Patrolman EDWARD DERHAM had declined to prefer a charge of drunkenness against one HENRY CARR, whom he had apprehended for obscene and abusive language in a railway car. CARR, it appears, is a Fenian, and while under the influence of liquor he had spoken derisively of a fellow-passenger, styling him a British spy, and the man thus characterized had caused his arrest. Sergeant DU TOUR dismissed the charge of disorderly conduct, and instructed DERHAM to make complaint for intoxication, but the officer could not conscientiously do this. Next morning, at court, the prisoner confessed that he had been intoxicated.

Patrolman PETER T. SMITH was found in Mrs. ROBINSON's dram-shop, Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, and his excuse before the Commissioners was that he went in to help Mrs. ROBINSON in putting up her shutters. Commissioner MCMURRAY—"Are you in partnership there? Adjusting window-shutters is not police business."

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Ward; Capt. RHODES, of Brooklyn, and Roundsman DELAMATER, of the Broadway Police, brought up several of their best men for intoxication, and the officers' defence not being exculpatory, they must necessarily resign.

Mr. JOHN KEATING, of Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, sheet-iron worker, accused Patrolman ANDREW C. BLAUVELT, of the Twentieth Precinct, of drinking ale, and inviting another officer to join him in a social glass, while in full uniform, in THOMAS KING's dram-shop, at No. 157 West Forty-first-street, on the evening of Jan. 11. Mr. KEATING not appearing, the case was adjourned, never to come up again.

THE RAILWAY CAR ORDER.

The following is the text of the railway car order, touching which there has been much discussion. The public will observe that the order is not to apply when the arrest is for *felony:*

"It is important to those of our citizens who ride in public conveyances from one part of the City to another, that as little obstruction and delay as possible should interfere with the regular movements of such conveyances.

"You [Capt. ——] will, therefore, instruct the members of your command that, after having at any time arrested for misdemeanor or violation of corporation ordinance any omnibus driver, car driver, or car conductor, while he is in charge of such omnibus, car, or the horses attached thereto, away from the stable or depot to which they belong, he shall accompany his prisoner by the usual route of the omnibus or car to such stable or depot, previous to taking him before a magistrate.

This instruction to apply to arrests for misdemeanor under warrant, as well as for offences committed in view of an officer.

When the arrest is for felony this order is not to apply."

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, the newly-elected Police Commissioner, called at Police Headquarters on Wednesday morning, and was closeted an hour with President ACTON. It was observed on that day that a host of persons with wistful countenances thronged that part of the building nearest the President's chamber. Hence it is inferred that the Health Commission offices are not likely to go begging.

Fire in Ridge-street—Chief-Engineer Kingsland Injured.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises No. 10 Ridge-street, occupied by E. C. ROBINSON as a chair-factory. The fire originated on the fourth floor, in the varnish-room, and before it was extinguished the third and fourth floors were burned out. Loss $2,000; insured. The building is damaged about $1,000. During the progress of the fire, Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND, who was standing in the yard, was struck on the back with a heavy plank, falling from the burning building. Mr. KINGSLAND was knocked down, and when picked up was insensible. Being conveyed to an adjoining house, the Chief soon revived. Although he is not seriously injured, he will not be able to resume the active discharge of his duties for some time.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Held by Justice Clerke, in the General Term Room. The jurors summoned for Thursday are required to appear to-day, at 10 A. M. Short Causes.—Nos. 1473, 1809, 1420, 1480, 1714, 1313, 829, 1225, 1858, 1016, 1001, 1711, 1125, 1738, 1715, 2012, 2026, 1941, 2013, 2056, 1854, 1796. *Part III.*—Held by Justice Foster, at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 311, 1925, 154, 630, 284, 696, 830, 790, 158, 885, 332, 312, 851, 678, 824, 844, 680, 421, 298½, 924.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice Ingraham.—Nos. 14, 29, 23, 46, 51, 52, 54, 61, 66, 67, 69, 73, 74, 78, 82, 84. Call commences at No. 95.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice Sutherland, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 175, 277, 190, 159, 250, 142, 242, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 188, 164, 247, 146, 246, 176, 104, 240.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—No calendar case on. *Part II.*—No further day calendar this term. Case on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—For the hearing of cases on appeal.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Assignment of Cases from the Southern States, Pending Before the War, for Argument—The Order Made in Respect to them—They are to be Argued on Notice, &c., as Directed.

Chief-Justice Chase Presiding.

Thomas H. Newell, &c., appellants, vs. Alexander Norton, appellee; Joseph Andrews, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles A. Hensler; Lewis Desowbry vs. John Nicholson.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana—James K. Simpson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Austin Dall et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Tennessee.—James M. Carlisle, Esq., moved in the first named of these cases that it be taken up and argued at this term of the Court, or that, in the alternative, it be dismissed. He said that the appellee, for whom he appeared, had, in 1856, obtained a decree in his favor for $57,000 and costs, which decree was affirmed at the Circuit on appeal. Appeal was then taken to this Court, and a bond filed in the penalty of $70,000, which superseded the decree. The case was ready to be heard here at the December term, 1861, and it was at that term, as it has been at every term since, continued by the Court of its own motion. Meantime the security of the bond has become inadequate by the lapse of time. Mr. Carlisle submitted that the appeal should either be heard without further continuance or be dismissed, as the Courts of the United States for Louisiana are in operation and have been during the greater part of the period for which the appeal has been delayed.

The Court directed the following entry to be made in respect to this motion:

On consideration of the motions filed to assign day for argument of these cases it is now here ordered by the Court that on proof of notice by either party in this court or in the court below, if qualified as an attorney and counsellor under the existing rules, the above-named cases or any of them will be assigned next after *ex parte* Wm. A. Bowles, assigned for the first Monday in March next.

Mr. Carlisle moved for a modification of the order as to notice to counsel and parties, and on this motion the following order was made:

On consideration of the motion of Mr. Carlisle, of counsel for the appellees in No. 9, for a modification of the order made yesterday in respect to notice to parties and to counsel,

The Chief Justice announced that the Court directs that said order be so modified that these cases or either of them will be heard at the time mentioned in the order, to wit: on the first Monday of March next, after the argument in *ex parte* Bowles, No. 365, on proof of notice to either party by the other, or to the counsel of such other party appearing of record in this Court, or the attorney of record in the Court from which the cause is brought.

Mr. Chief Justice CHASE—I am obliged to express my dissent from this direction so far as it modifies the order made yesterday. I cannot think it just to allow cases brought here from interior Courts of the United States, which have been passed without call for four successive terms, to be assigned now for hearing, on motion of the counsel for the parties on one side, without ample and direct notice to the parties on the other side, or, at least, to their counsel in this Court or in the Court below, actually representing them at the time, and qualified to practice under the existing law and rules.

The Mandamus to the Common Council in the Eighteenth Ward Market Case—Important Opinion by Justice Clerke.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 21.

The People ex rel. the Commissioners for the erection of a Public Market, &c., agt. The Common Council of the City of New-York.—This was an application on the part of the relators to compel the Common Council to pass an ordinance creating $75,000 of stock for the erection of a public market on the property purchased from Lowber for a market site in the Eighteenth Ward. At the Special Term a mandamus was granted, the argument on which was reported at the time. From that order the Common Council appealed to the General Term, which has affirmed the order, Justice CLERKE delivering the following opinion:

CLERKE, J.—On the argument, the only points taken by the Counsel for the Corporation were: First, that no action upon the part of the Common Council was necessary to the creation of the stock in question; and second, that the Common Council owe no duty to the relators.

As to the first point, the act (laws of 1866, p. 211, § 5) directs and authorizes the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to create a public fund or stock, to be denominated "Market Stock," for the amount of $75,000; and sec. 6 directs the Comptroller of the City to prepare and issue said stock within thirty days after being required in writing so to do by the Commissioners. What stock? The said stock! That is the stock which, in the preceding section, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York were directed to create. The Comptroller evidently can prepare and issue no other stock than that mentioned in the first section, and any action relating to any other would be null and void, and of course the stock would be utterly worthless.

2. As to the point that the Common Council has no duty to the relators: The language, no doubt, of the act, as we have seen, is, "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are hereby authorized and directed to create a public fund or stock," &c. The words Common Council do not appear in the act. The Common Council, however, constitute the only agency or instrumentality by which this behest of the supreme Legislature can be obeyed. The Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty can act in no other possible way in the premises, than by and through the Common Council. They cannot compel the latter to do so. The Mayor, Aldermen and citizens generally, who, I suppose, constitute the Commonalty, may daily raise their voices in the loudest tones to the Honorable the Common Council, commanding them to create this stock, and the Common Council could laugh at them as they have laughed at the Commissioners. The only possible method by which the Common Council can be compelled to do so is by application to this Court, which alone can issue a mandamus capable of being enforced. This point has been frequently determined by authority. In the language of Bronson J., in McCullough *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, 23 Wend. 458, the writ lies against the body upon whom the duty of putting the necessary machinery in motion is imposed. In The People *vs.* the Common Council of Syracuse, 20 How. B. R. 491, the act of opening the streets was the act of the Corporation, but the Common Council had to set the machinery in motion, and accordingly the writ was issued against them. The obligation was mandatory on them. They have no discretion in the matter as in ordinary cases of municipal legislation; they must obey the supreme Legislature. See also The Commonwealth *vs.* Select and Common Council of Pittsburgh, 34 Penn. L. R., 496 Archibald's Practice of the Crown office, 239-250, and Topping on Mandamus 94, in both of which the early cases on this subject are collected.

The order should be affirmed with costs.

Barnard P. J., concurred; Ingraham J., dissented.

Richard O'Gorman and William C. Trull for respondents; Cephas Brainerd and James S. Stearns for relators.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

There was no business done to-day on any of the Exchanges or in any of the Banks downtown. The Holiday was kept as close in Wall-street as on Christmas or New-Years. Two days' later advices from Europe by the *Cuba* to Feb. 10 were posted at the Merchants' Reading-Room at 11 A. M. They differ from the Portland news in quoting ⅛d. reaction against the extreme rise in Cotton, leaving Orleans Middlings at Liverpool 19⅛d. at the close of the week, as against 18⅞d. at the beginning. United States 5-20s were steady at 67¼@67½; Eries ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower. Money in quick demand in London at 7½@8 ₩ cent. There is a decrease of £108,000 in the Bank Bullion, in place of an increase, as erroneously telegraphed from Portland.

The preliminary debate in the House of Representatives yesterday on the Loan Bill developed a more decided opposition to some of its features from the majority side of the House, (to which the debate thus far has been confined,) than was generally anticipated. Mr. STEVENS will move a substitute for the whole Bill, confining the funding process, as under the existing Act of March 3, 1865, to the Interest-bearing obligations of the Treasury, and all negotiations to this end, whether on 5 or 6 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks, to their par value. Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee that reported the Bill, also expressed himself *as opposed to funding the greenback circulation of the United States*, which bears no interest, and is saving to the Government about $27,000,000 per annum in the way of interest on the Public Debt. He would neither have these greenbacks displaced for any other description of paper money, as the Government and country gradually approach the Specie basis, nor their popular use, as a convenient, and to the Government economical representative of Gold and Silver, discontinued after this standard is finally attained.

On the question of future contraction it is apparent that Mr. HOOPER would prefer to begin with the Compound Notes, and these being out of the way, end with the gradual withdrawal, not by funding, but through the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, of only so much of the old greenbacks as might not seem to be wanted for popular use and circulation as the Specie standard itself is closely approached. Mr. STEVENS, on the same point, is against authorizing the Secretary to interfere with the old Greenbacks by funding. And Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, also an influential member on the majority side of the House, is for approaching the whole subject of contraction with the utmost caution and liberal allowance of time, say at least five years. The differences between these gentlemen and the original recommendations (and draft of the Funding Bill) of Mr. MCCULLOCH, are important, and some of them material to the whole object of funding, except under the existing authority of the Act of March 3, 1865. And this, if we perfectly understand the proposed substitute of Mr. STEVENS, is to be amended by confirming the exchange or sale of the new bonds in the United States to their par value, or if sold "elsewhere," to the equivalent of par in lawful money at home. The foreign clause in the Bill now before the House, is probably omitted in the substitute. The difference between the Secretary and the views of Mr. HOOPER on the old Greenbacks is quite radical. The former would like to fund about $100,000,000 as the country is gradually brought back to the Specie standard, and recommends the withdrawal of the remainder at a later period. The latter finds no serious objection to their continued employment after resumption, and is opposed to contracting the present volume until after the Compound Notes are out of the way. In reference to their partial withdrawal, in aid or anticipation of the Specie standard, there is nothing in the existing laws to prevent the Secretary from gradually lessening the authorized total of $450,000,000, through the ordinary operations of the Treasury. The sum of $50,000,000 is already specially subject to the rise and fall of his line of deposits, and $27,000,000 of this sum has been withdrawn. And if hereafter the redundancy of the currency, as compared with the improved condition of the whole country, including the planting States, (as referred to a fortnight since by the President,) should be found in the old greenbacks, he would of course do it. Everything else favoring the continuation of the currency, especially the continuance of large and prosperous revenues he would find it easy to do so. Indeed, another fiscal year's revenues like the present could absorb not only $100,000,000 Greenbacks, but pay off, at or before maturity, a very considerable portion, if not the whole, of the Compound Notes and Certificates of debtedness by the 30th of June, 1867. In view of a reduction in the Public Debt, so practicable in its means, and so important to the future interest charge upon it, we believe the country generally would prefer to have the Tariff and Internal Revenue Laws stand substantially as they are, for at least another fiscal year, rather than risk, by hasty or even partial amendments, the possibility of diminishing the generous revenues which the two systems combined, are now so steadily (and not oppressively) yielding. Assuming that the surplus of the next fiscal year should be thus applied, and that Mr. HOOPER's views in regard to the continued employment of the old Greenbacks should prevail, the permanent Funded Debt, paying interest in Gold, could be brought within *two thousand millions of dollars*, viz.:

Present Funded Stocks, say	$1,170,000,000
7-30 per cents. Convertible into 5-20s	830,000,000
Total bearing Gold Interest	$2,000,000,000
Greenbacks free of Interest	$400,000,000
Deposits in Gold and Currency, say	100,000,000
Total estimated indebtedness June 30, 1867	$2,500,000,000
Presentable …$2,716,898,152	
Surplus Taxes 1866-7, say…216,898,152	—$2,500,000,00

Our own direct information from Washington to-day leads us to the belief that the Funding Bill, in its present shape, will be practically defeated, if not by the proffered substitute of Mr. STEVENS, by some other amendment in the House or Senate, which will leave the discretionary authority of the Secretary about as it stands in the existing Acts of Congress.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President, Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, Jr., O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of February nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Aldermen Moore—

Petition of James Bonacum to be paid for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ely—

Petition of Joseph Heblia to be paid for loss of horses and coach.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the proprietor of the Nassau Dining Saloon, to erect a lamp in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirteen Nassau-street, at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Stephen Bogart and Company, to place a sign and exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and twenty-seven Greenwich-street, providing that the same does not interfere with the public travel, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from Madison to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the pay of the cartmen employed in cleaning the public markets be and it is hereby increased to the sum of four dollars per day, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the crosswalks on both sides of the Third-avenue, from Forty-fourth-street to Fifty-sixth-street, be relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That Michael Holtz have permission to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-two Sheriff-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

By Alderman Norton—

Whereas, In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, when the conservative, liberal, enlightened and Christian policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is brought violently in conflict with the vindictive, revolutionary and destructive policy, as indicated by the acts of the present Congress, it is eminently fitting and proper that the people of this, the most important City on the American Continent, should be heard, speaking through their direct representatives in their Municipal Government, and that the views, aspirations and opinions entertained by the President, and contained in his Message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, being strictly in accord with those entertained by them, shall at once, in the most impressive and energetic manner, receive their clear and unequivocal ratification and indorsement; and

Whereas, The action of President Johnson, in interposing to save the defenceless and despairing people of the Southern States (lately in rebellion against the Government, but who are now repentant and solicitous of returning to their allegiance) from the dreaded result of the vindictiveness of the dominant faction in the present Congress, who were seemingly determined to change the relative positions of the freedmen and their late masters, must commend itself to every liberal-minded conservative citizen of the Republic, and especially so to the people of this city; be it therefore

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representatives in the Common Council, do hereby unqualifiedly ratify and indorse the act of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in vetoing the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," that obnoxious and portentous emanation of the mad, fanatical spirit of malevolence and cruelty, so characteristic of the violent and malignant spirit of vengeance, which seems to actuate and govern the thoughts, words and actions of the sectional party now unhappily dominant in our national councils, in legislating for the lately rebellious, but now, happily, peaceable and repentant people of the Southern States; and we beg to be permitted to assure him that in the eminently wise and patriotic national measures he has inaugurated, or indicated in his speeches and in his message to Congress, tending to a full restoration of those States to their former status in this Union of States, he has the most fervent and sincere wishes of nearly all classes of our citizens for their final and triumphant success; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

Whereupon Alderman Reilly, in connection with the above, offered the following:

Resolved, That in commemoration of the event so auspicious and encouraging to the conservative people of this country, that one hundred guns be fired in the Park, in front of the City Hall, to-morrow, the twenty-second instant, at ten o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Keeper of the City Hall, who is hereby authorized to incur the necessary expenses, to be paid from the appropriation for City Contingencies for the present year, when made.

Which was referred to the Committee on the Twenty-second of February, with power.

Resolved, That in commemoration of the event so auspicious and encouraging to the conservative people of the country, that one hundred guns be fired in the Park in front of the City Hall, to-morrow, the twenty-second instant, at ten o'clock P. M., under the direction of the keeper of the City Hall, who is hereby authorized to incur the necessary expenses, to be paid from the appropriation for City Contingencies for the present year when made.

Which was referred to the Committee on Twenty-second of February, with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman O'Brien moved to discharge the Committee on Croton Aqueduct from the further consideration of the communication of Alfred A. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, asking for an increase of salary.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ely moved that said communication be printed in the minutes and laid on the table.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Wharves presented a report to rebuild bulkhead at foot of East Forty-ninth-street to the proper line.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves presented a report to repair piers foot of Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh streets, East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves presented a report to rebuild pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves presented a report to rebuild pier at Fifty-fifth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Twelfth-avenue, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, opposite Ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of recurbing Tenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalk of New Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James-slip.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Irving-place, from Gramercy Park to Fourteenth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Sixteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Second and Third avenues, from Twenty-sixth to Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Alderman O'Brien presented the following communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in relation to the application of A. M. Allerton for abatement of rent of pier.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting an invitation from Colonel Maidhof, of the Eleventh Regiment, to accept a review and marching salute on the twenty-second instant.

Which was accepted and ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ely moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

"An ordinance to regulate permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, stairways, hoistways and deliveries."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board the paper relative to donation to the congregation of Beth Hamadrash.

On motion, ordered that the Clerk of the Common Council be requested to comply with the said resolution.

Resolved, That the salary of the Recording Clerk in Bureau of Records and Statistics, City Inspector's Department, be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay the said increase from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, for music furnished at City Hall Park and Hamilton-square, celebration of Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as appears per bills annexed, the same having been ordered by special committee having charge of the same, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid across Third-street, opposite number two hundred and twenty-eight, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the name of John R. Farrington be substituted for the name of J. W. Somerindyke, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, said Somerindyke having failed to qualify, and the said Farrington is hereby appointed in his place.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, and the sum of eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in payment for the same, upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild Piers number fifty-eight and fifty-nine, East River.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the dirt and other rubbish to be removed from the square at the junction of Houston and Second streets, the same being detrimental to the public health.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble relative to portraits of the Ex-Governors of the State of New-York, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, Hon. John Brice, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Hon. J. Wilson Green, President of the Board of Councilmen, be and are hereby constituted a committee to select a competent artist for the purpose of painting a correct likeness of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, and to cause the same to be placed in the Governor's Room, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for two thousand five hundred dollars in favor of such artist selected by said committee; the said amount to be paid by the Comptroller on the presentation of the bill, duly indorsed by a majority of the committee, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the same, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, giving an opinion relative to the legal rate of fare on the Eighth-avenue railroad, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council in view of the above opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, deem that a charge of a greater sum than five cents fare for a passage on the Eighth-avenue railroad for its entire length, is an unauthorized assumption of power on the part of said railroad company, as well as a premeditated fraud upon the public; we hereby recommend to all persons having occasion to travel on the said road to pay no more than five cents fare; and further, that the said Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enjoin the said railroad company, in behalf of the Corporation of this City, from charging a greater sum for fare than is specified in the charter or grant from the said Corporation of this City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of the First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninety-second-street, be flagged a space of four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be forthwith regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set therein, and flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done, and that the owners of property embraced in the resolution shall have the privilege to have the same done at their own expense at any time previous to the advertising for proposals thereof, said work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved That One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be flagged and reflagged, regulated, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a temporary abutment be built at the head of the pier No. 29 East River, and that a proper light be placed on the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

Resolved, That James K. Corrigan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Patrick Russell, who declines to qualify.

Alderman Leow moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Leow, Shannon—6.

Negative—Alderm n Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—8.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the salary of the painters of lamp-posts in the Street Department be fixed at the rate of three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Preamble of the Board of Aldermen relative to the exhaustion of the published edition of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, be and is hereby directed to compile a complete edition of all Corporation ordinances in force to the date of this resolution, and that three thousand copies of the same be printed under his direction, and that the sum of —— dollars be and is hereby appropriated to David T. Valentine for the compilation, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the same, on presentation of the proper vouchers.

(By Board of Councilmen, February eight, amended by inserting in blank the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.)

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Monroe and Market-streets, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Funston & Scofield to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number nine Dey-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Referred to the Alderman representing the district.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Gregg to occupy the sidewalk in front of number sixty-nine, Vesey-street, he having obtained permission from the property owner, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, February one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amended by adding thereto the words following: "Provided the same does not interfere with the public travel.")

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alex. Lackay to exhibit goods in front of his store, number nineteen Bowery, such permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Fowler and Wells and S. W. Ward, numbers three hundred and eighty-seven and three hundred and eighty-nine Broadway, to retain the signs in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Reynolds, Pratt & Company to exhibit goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and six and one hundred and eight Fulton-street, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James B. Kirker to erect a small sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and ninety-nine Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Murphy, to place a stand on the northwest corner of Barclay and Church streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, he having obtained permission from the owner.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Naughten to display goods in front of his premises, number one and a half Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John McCaffil and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number — Greenwich-street.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John A. Seaman to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-nine Avenue D.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to H. B. Russell to exhibit goods in front of his premises, numbers two hundred and two and three hundred and sixty Bowery, the same not to interfere with the public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Irwin to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number three hundred and thirty Bowery, corner of Bond-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Boyer to erect a stand on the southeast corner of Sixth-street and Avenue A, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. H. Benedict & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-six Broad-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to H. N. Lane to erect an awning in front of his premises number eighteen Spring-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Demott & Bray, of number eighty-two Cedar-street, to display awning in front of their place of business, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward H. Senior to occupy the premises in front of numbers fifty-eight and sixty Downing-street for the use of his wagons, the consent of the occupant of said premises having been obtained, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to L. Schepp to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That the name of Patrick Scanlon, number seven Clark-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lucy Rushton to place advertising boards in the various public squares, where other advertising-boards are placed, the same not to interfere with the public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. G. Armstrong to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number seventy-seven Barclay-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. Cahn to keep a stand in front of premises number one hundred and twenty-seven Bowery, the applicant having permission from the owners thereof, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Knowlton, agent of the Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, to place and retain a sign in front of his premises, number seventy-nine Cortlandt-street, the same not to interfere with public travel and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to John Meyers to place a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty-one Third-avenue, to be so placed as not to interfere with public travel, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Magraw Brothers to place a sign in the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, to be so placed as not to interfere with travel or encumber the street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to S. M. Tyng & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and sixty-three Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Meech, Sage & Company to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their place of business, number three hundred and thirty-one Greenwich-street, the same not to interfere with the public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to August F. Lippold to place a sign in front of his premises, number forty-two Norfolk-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lexow & Rush to place a sign in front of their premises, number two New Chambers-street; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Samuel Avoracher to retain a stand on the southeast corner of Bowery and Broome streets; the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Pyne to place a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and nine Nassau-street; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Reed to keep a stand on the corner of Christie and Rivington streets, he having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same, and not to interfere with the public travel.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Rosch and David Scott to flag the sidewalk in front of their property, on the south side of Lawrence-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Alice Gallagher to regulate and grade the street, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalk in front of her premises, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the said work to be done at her own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Hull and Griffin to exhibit goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and Eighty-eight Third-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Lindenmeyer & Brother to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighteen Spruce-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Samuel D. Wilson to keep a stand in front of his premises, number six hundred and seventeen Eighth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the district.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gutenkunst to place a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifty-three Broome-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm. J. Holborow to place a sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixteen Ninth-avenue, the same not to interfere with public travel.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Woodruff & Robinson, numbers twelve and fourteen Coenties-slip and forty-four Front-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jacob Konig to place a sign in front of his premises, number eighty Pike-slip, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Friel to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and fifty-six Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Denis Kehoe to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag in front of his premises in one hundred and fifteenth-street, between first-avenue and avenue D, the same to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Dennis Haggerty to keep a stand in front of number eighty Catharine-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman representing the District.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman W. H. Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. E. E. Conklin & Co., the owners in fee of the pier at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River, to widen the same sixty feet parallel with the street lines and to extend the said pier to the exterior pier line and to cover the same with a suitable house for the ice business, also to place a bridge at the south side of the said pier twelve feet wide and one hundred feet long for the purpose of discharging ice and loading ice.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Ann Keenan to keep a stand on the southeast corner of Canal and Church the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Alderman of the District.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Joint Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Public Administrator's office presented the following report, which was read, directed to be printed in the minutes, and laid over;

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Flynn moved to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of taking up General Orders.

Which was carried.

Alderman Norton moved that when this Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That the compensation of the sweepers employed in the various markets in the City of New-York, be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of sixty-dollars per month, the same to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution.

Alderman Norton moved that the resolution of the Board of Councilmen be concurred in.

Alderman Gedney moved to amend said resolution by making the amount to be paid forty-five dollars per month.

Alderman Varnum moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Reilley, Loew, Varnum—4.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Brice, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—10.

The question being on the motion of Alderman Gedney to amend—

Alderman Reilley offered the following as an amendment to the amendment:

"The persons so employed shall be required to remove the snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters in front of the said markets."

Which was lost py the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Reilley, Varnum—3.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Alderman Norton moved the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall all the main questions now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum—5.

The President then stated the question to be on the amendment proposed by Alderman Gedney to make the amount to be paid forty-five dollars per month.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Varnum—2.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion of Alderman Norton that the action of the Board of Councilmen be concurred in.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Brice, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—10.

Alderman Norton moved that such vote be reconsidered.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently, Alderman Flynn called up the above paper.

Alderman Loew moved that 'said paper be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Loew, Varnum. O'Brien, McGinnis—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Van Voorhis—9.

The President then stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Brice, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Reilly, Loew, Varnum—3.

Alderman Loew moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Varnum—6.

Alderman Reilly moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnees, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn—5.

Subsequently Alderman Flynn moved that the Committee on Markets be discharged from the further consideration of said paper.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid in New-street, opposite numbers five and seven; also, in Broad-street, from opposite number eleven, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, The President, Loew Varnum, McGinnas, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Spring-street, from Broadway to North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Norton moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half.

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expenses, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Joseph Stuart, Treasurer of the Grand-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation, being the amount of assessments due on the Church property of said congregation, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote;

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien. Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners, and the remained half by the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, be flagged the full width where necessary; also, the sidewalks in Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street, be flagged the full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, the President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adoption of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged, full width, where necessary or not already done, on the established grade on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, the President, Alderman Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adoption resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Lawrence-street, from the junction of One hundred and twenty-sixth-street to the junction of One hundred and twenty-ninth-street, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Alderman Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from the First to the Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

On motion, the Board adjourned; and the President announced that it stood adjourned until next Tuesday, the twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—One mile from Waverley Station, on New-Jersey Railroad, 12 miles from New-York; a Gothic house of 11 rooms, pleasantly situated, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, fine lawn, good barn, &c.; pleasant neighborhood, with churches; farm 12 acres, all good land, and running stream; slopes southeast; well stocked with choice fruit and young pear orchard. Address W. R. WARD, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT TO A FAMily of adults, by a gentleman going to Europe, his house. It is handsomely furnished, has all modern improvements, and situated on the most desirable part of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with stable in the rear, and lots of ground laid out as garden, with choice fruit trees; possession in April. Apply to BURHANS & MILLER, No. 62 White-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—THE furnished house, with garden and carriage-house, in complete order, situated on Great Neck, fronting on Little Neck Bay, Long Island. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms, is in the immediate vicinity of good bathing and fishing, and within a short distance of steamboat and railroad. For terms, apply to THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, completely furnished, having modern improvements, and being in excellent condition, including 20 acres of land, fine garden, &c., on the turnpike road, one mile east of New Rochelle depot, New-Haven Railroad. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—HAMILTON-PARK—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, four first-class brick houses, Winter and Summer residences, containing gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, fruit, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET IN the brown-stone building, No. 17 Nassau-st., next the corner of Pine-st. Offices on basement, first, second and third floors. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STOry and attic English basement house, No. 250 West 23d-st., in good order, with double staircase and all the modern improvements; will only be rented to a single private family. Apply to A. LEAMAN, No. 257 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, No. 165 5th-av., with the stable in the rear. For terms, &c., apply to G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up-stairs, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPerty, No. 60 Broadway, between Exchange-place and Wall-st., running through to New-st., having a front on Broadway of 27 feet and about 25 feet on New-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE LOFT, 27 BY 116 FEET, AT NO. 27 Barclay-st., near Broadway, suitable for business or light manufacturing purposes, to let or lease, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to

P. O'SHEA.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT near New Windsor, on the bank of the Hudson River, two miles south of Newburgh, with fine lawn, stable, ice-house, &c. Apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to B. W. BONNEY, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING BETWEEN Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts., elegant basements, light and dry, 23 feet wide by 75 to 110 feet long; two of them now fitted up for a restaurant. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a modern, well-located house, would let to a small family (adults preferred) such part of the same as might be desired. For particulars address Box No. 744 Post-office.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED houses in New-York and vicinity; country seats for sale and to rent, prices $60 to $500 per month; houses for sale at reasonable prices.

FREEMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, A first-class house in one of the best situations in Brooklyn, near the Heights; possession immediately if wished.

W. W. COLBRON,
No. 359 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

IN ELEVENTH-ST. NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A well-furnished house to rent, to a small and strictly private family, for one year from May 1. Apply to W. MURRAY, No. 17 Broad-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 215 West 23d-st., a few doors from 7th-av., to lease for two years. Inquire at the house as above, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON MURray Hill, near 5th-av.; location unsurpassed; possession given before May 1. Apply at No. 161 Pearl-st., near Wall, first floor.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON the first floor in Hanover Buildings, corner of Pearl-st. and Hanover-square. Apply to ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., No. 1 Hanover Buildings.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS OR FOR SALE—One of the finest houses on 5th-av., near 37th-st. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES. APPLY TO

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FLOORS WITH STEAM power.

STOCKMAR & DUVINAGE,
No. 580 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Desirable locations to rent to private families. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET AND for sale. Apply to

BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

A FARM ON SHARES, PRODUCTIVE, well calculated for garden truck; convenient to market, with other advantages. Call at No. 90 17th-st., near 5th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR TWO, THREE OR FIVE years, by a responsible Broadway merchant, a three or four story high-stoop house, in a respectable neighborhood, west of 3d-av. and below 55th-st.; rent from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum. One or two years in advance, if well suited. Apply to FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, to rent or lease, from May 1, a small house in a respectable neighborhood, with modern improvements, between 10th and 14th sts., west of 6th-av.; rent from $800 to $900 per annum. Address F. H. J., Station C, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY or suburbs, worth about $4,000, in exchange for two houses and lots of equal value at Saratoga Springs. Inquire of SILAS P. BRIGGS, Saratoga Springs, or E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WITHIN one hour's ride of the City by rail for a small family of adults for the Summer; garden desirable, and use of cow and horse, if on the premises. Address Mr. W., No. 52 Murray-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, within easy distance of New-York. Address, stating location, terms and price, A. J. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HARLEM OR YORKVILLE.—ONE LOT wanted between 2d and 5th avs. Address W. PAINTER, No. 27 East 19th-st., New-York. State location and price.

A NEAT TWO OR THREE-STORY house, with all conveniences, is desired by a small American family. Address, with location and rent, H. M. RAYNOR, No. 748 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLAR REFRIGERATORS,
GOTHIC FURNACES,
PHŒNIX GAS COOK STOVES,
KEROSENE COOK STOVES,
Wholesale and retail by

ALEX. LESLEY,
No. 859 Broadway, two doors above 17th-st.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the silk factory of Messrs. Heinemann & Silberman, at Nos. 417, 419 and 421 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, was broken into by burglars on Thursday morning, the 15th day of February, inst., and the watchman, Philip Kraemer, engaged on said premises, was wounded by one or more of the persons who committed said burglary, of which wounds the said Philip Kraemer afterward died on the 18th of February, inst., Now, therefore, I, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons, or either of them, who committed the aforesaid crimes of burglary and murder, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge or District-Attorney before whom the said guilty person or persons shall be tried and convicted of either of said offences, that the said apprehension and conviction were obtained on the information given by the claimant, or claimants of the said reward; provided that the claim shall be presented within twenty days after such conviction, and not thereafter.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City of New-York, this 20th of February, A. D. 1866.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

FAT BEEF, FAT BEEF, FAT BEEF!

WM. LALOR, NOS. 30 AND 31 CENTRE MARKET, offers for sale nearly four tons of the fattest and primest beef ever killed in the United States. It consists of the beef of the following cattle: The steer "Reunion," weighing 2,476 pounds—the largest ever killed in the United States; the steer "Andy Johnson," weighing 2,257 pounds; the steer "Gen. Sherman," weighing 1,923 pounds—the primest ever killed in the United States; and the heifer "Lady Darling," weighing 1,040. These cattle were raised and fattened in Dutchess County for WM. LALOR, who justly claims the credit for that county, and for Centre Market, of having beaten all competition.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

AMERICAN BUCKLE—HALL'S PATENT, Aug. 8, 1865, assigned Feb. 1, 1866.—Easily applied; warranted not to slip; for gent's and ladies' shoes, suspenders, gaiters, pants, vests, hoop-skirts, &c., in sizes from ¼ inch to 1½ inch; fancy and plain. Discount to the trade. F. A. SHUCK, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 1 Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK, held on 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Joseph Stuart, President; Eugene Kelly, 1st Vice-President; Thomas Barbour, 2d Vice-President; Bartholomew O'Connor, 3d Vice-President; Henry L. Hoguet, Treasurer, and Wm. Whiteside, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE U. P. HOUSE-PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION, at Rooms No. 327 Bowery, it was unanimously carried, that on and after the first MONDAY in March next, our hours of labor be 8 hours; wages, $3 50.

W. McINTYRE, Sec. E. A. HORTON, Pres.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 128 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—225 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling-house nearly new, farm and tenant houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There are also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
or
J. HOBART HERRICK,
No. 10 South-st.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTAGES ON THE SEASHORE, AT LONG BRANCH.

The finest plot in the centre of the great improvements now being made there is offered for sale to one or more parties, desiring to have their cottages ready for occupancy this Summer. Time to Long Branch, 1:20 to 1:40. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY $1,325.—A LITTLE OVER ELEVEN acres on the public road to Babylon, near Deer Park Station; called 39 miles from New-York; about seven acres under cultivation; a small house, containing six rooms and cellar, ten feet square; a picket fence around the house; a well of good water in the yard, and old orchard of about ten trees on the place; inside the picket fence is three pear, four peach and five quince trees and strawberries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries and one small grape-vine; the soil is good for grain, grass, oats or vegetables of any kind; the fence is only around the part in cultivation; terms cash; title clear; to save time, persons wishing to see the place can take the cars at Hunter's Point to Deer Park, and Mr. Seamon will show the place. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone and mastic detached residence, No. 300 Washington-av., between Gates and Greene. House 32x35 feet with extension 16x17, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements; two parlors, dining and reception room, and kitchen on first, five bedrooms, bathroom, &c., on second, and four bedrooms on third floor; stable, coach-house, and poultry yard fronting on Hamilton-st. Ground 75 feet on Washington-av., by 212 feet to Hamilton-st. Garden tastefully laid out and filled with choice fruit trees. Price, $21,000. Furniture at a valuation if desired. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ANDERSON, Esq., commanding a view of the Sound for 60 miles, and beautiful intervening landscape, with 40 acres of finely improved land; the house and outbuildings are in perfect order; the lawn contains 3 acres, shaded with evergreens and fine fruit trees; the location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery; two miles from White Plains depot, Harlem R. R.; 3½ miles from Rye depot, N. H. R. R.; also, the former residence of Joseph H. Anderson, Esq., adjoining the above, with 360 acres of land in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The Society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the City. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHEAP HOMES.—50 FARMS AND RESIDENces at Paterson, Passaic, Boiling Springs, on Dundee Lake and Passaic River, from $500 to $30,000 each; 20 houses in Paterson and Passaic, from $600 to $10,000 each; also lots in Paterson for dwelling and factory purposes. Special attention is called to a village residence in Passaic; also to a fine country residence at Hohokus, 32 acres, building new; house contains 18 rooms; barn 24x 38; carriage house 38x20; ice house, (filled,) &c.; price $12,000. INGLIS & SHERWOOD, No. 35 Market-st., near the depot., Paterson, N. J.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—In a village in Westchester County, about 40 miles from New-York, two hours' ride per Harlem Railroad, and on the line of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad, now building, containing about 10 acres of first-class land, with good dwelling and outbuildings; a very desirable place for a gentleman wishing a pleasant and healthy country seat; in its vicinity are several fine lakes. For particulars inquire of S. D. SKILLIN, No. 101 Water-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FOR sale the property known as Lewis Terrace, West Morrisania, N. Y., situated on high ground, very healthy and commands one of the finest views around New-York; is on a line with 155th-st.; very desirable for persons doing business in the City on account of its easy access by 3d-av., 6th-av., or Harlem Railroad; the houses were built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and contains all the comforts of a City residence; are ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to P. & H. LEWIS, Importers, No. 412 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. This House is 26 feet 6 inches by 70 feet, the lot being 150 feet deep, with store in the rear on Furman-st.; is furnished with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, water, a large sub-cellar, laundry, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the river and harbor. For terms and permits to view the house apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one hour from City Hall, New-York, by 16 trains a day, one acre, with house of 10 rooms, carriage-house, stable, wood and hen-house; water in house, also near stable; beautifully laid out, with garden, shade trees and fruit in abundance; all in perfect condition, with immediate possession; $3,500 cash. Apply to Dr. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., or any evening.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
House and lot No. 218 Broome-st.
House and lot No. 128 Henry-st.
Front and rear house and lot No. 212 Madison-st.
Front and rear house and lot No. 218 West 37th-st.
Inquire of HENRY H. BULL, Executor,
No. 206 Broadway.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND highly cultivated farm in New-Jersey, opposite the village of Passaic; five minutes' walk from the Erie Railway depot and thirty minutes from New-York, of 52 acres; half mile front on the river; all new buildings; will sell the whole or half; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC VAN WINKLE, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, on Richmond-st., near Elizabeth-st., a two-story cottage house and lot, 75 by 130 feet, with stable. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. The place will be sold low for cash. Inquire of J. L. BRUMLEY, No. 52 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., A house and five city lots, beautifully situated on Fairview-av., two blocks from Jersey City and Bergen horse-cars; 30 minutes to Jersey City Ferry; has a good well of water, cistern, a variety of fruit and flowers of several years' growth. Apply on the premises.

W. E. MESSERVE.

$5,000.—FOR SALE, IN WEST MORRISANIA, two blocks from railroad depot and five minutes' walk from horse railroad, one hour from City Hall, a convenient two-story extension house, containing nine rooms, marble mantels, &c.; lot 65x120. Address G. H. W., New-York County National Bank, 14th-st., and 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A very neat private residence, in perfect order and condition, located on Church-st., overlooking the water; lot 40x144 feet; house 25x50, with an extension 17x22 feet. Price $8,500, part on mortgage. Apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, with all the modern improvements, with seven acres of ground, situated on the banks of the Hudson at Inwood, 30 minutes from 30th-st. by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to THOMPSON SONS & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Peekskill, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern improvements; good outbuildings; about 35 acres of land. Picture of the house and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front dwelling house, No. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house, 20x50; lot, 20x100.5; price, $22,500; has been put in splendid order, and is the cheapest house offered in the city; immediate possession.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A TWO-STORY, basement and extension cottage house, in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., with ground equal to three lots, well filled with choice fruits. For particulars apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROWN-STONE FRONT house and lot; West 24th-st.; three story and attic; high stoop; all the improvements; parlors frescoed; price $16,000. For permits apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

NEW-JERSEY—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE at Orange, N. J., near railroad station, several farms well located cheap for cash. Apply daily from 11 to 1 to J. COUNSELLOR, office of J. J. Flanagan & Co., No. 80 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty in the Ninth Ward; locality pleasant for a residence; pleasant neighbors; house rooms in a good condition; lot large. Terms easy, by applying to P. BRUSH, No. 108 Bedford-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manfacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

CORTLANDT-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, a large plot of ground on Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., with buildings. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST PRODUCtive farms in Jersey; 130 acres; excellent improvements, with stock and fixtures; $25,000; others $2,000 to $20,000. FREEMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

$15.500.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, and lot 22 feet wide, No. 267 West 34th-st. For particulars and permit apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in perfect order; thorough plumbing; two staircases and bath-rooms. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 33 Bank-st.; size 25x50x95 feet; possession May 1, 1866; can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock; price $11,000. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF LOTS ON 10TH-AV. and 106th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS LARGE brown-stone house and lot, No. 35 West 18thst. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE AND stable in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,

No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-ST. PROPERTY, WEST of West Broadway. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Bridgeport, Conn., Walnut Wood, the residence of the late Hon. H. K. Harral. This country seat, containing four acres of land, is beautifully situated on Golden Hill, with extensive graperies, conservatories, stables, &c., attached, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and vicinity; the grounds are in fine condition, laid out in lawn, and garden covered with fruit, ornamental, shade and a natural growth of forest trees; the house, built in the Gothic style and 90 feet front, has all the modern improvements; the rooms, all of large dimensions and high ceilings, are handsomely decorated and finished. For further information, apply to P. C. CALHOUN, President of the Fourth National Bank; or to GEO. HARRAL, Nos. 80 and 82 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE ON HUDSON River, three-quarters of an hour from City Hall by railroad; forty-two acres, fifteen of which are beautiful natural forest, stream of living water running through it from turnpike to river with a fall of 220 feet; recently laid out and planted with a vineyard of nearly 4,000 choice vines, 200 fruit trees and 200 ornamental trees and shrubs; house just completed, Italian gothic, of brick and brown-stone, with sixteen apartments and rooms, besides conservatory, butler's pantry, bathing-room, water-closets, &c.; water from never-failing springs on the place, forced into a large iron tank in attic by means of hydraulic pumps; large carriage-house, stables, &c., with adjoining dwelling for coachman and farm workman. For price and particulars, apply to E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY IN TARRYtown belonging to the estate of Jacob Requa, deceased; there is a fine wharf and an extensive water front; a good dwelling, 28x30, and a storehouse 18x37; the measurement of the entire premises is about 51 feet by 700 feet. An opportunity is hereby offered for the purchase of a property well suited for manufacturing or commercial purposes, and can be purchased at a price to make it an inducement for parties seeking an investment. The Hudson River Railroad depot is very near, and a good depth of water at the wharf. For further information and a map of the premises, apply to J. M. REQUA, No 23 South-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN S. Havens, situated in the village of Patchogue, L. I., one mile from and overlooking the great South Bay, which is noted for its magnificent fishing, gunning, oystering, &c.; the house is new, 31x40, two and-a-half story, cedar shingles and slate roof; piazzo and cupola; good cellar, kitchen attached, 15x20; 11 rooms; 18 acres of splendid land; walks nicely laid out; suitable outbuildings, and one-quarter of a mile from the Eagle Hotel; terms easy; title perfect; possession immediately. Price $8,000. For further particulars address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—From forty to fifty acres under fine cultivation; pleasantly located in Woodbridge, N. J., within ten minutes' walk of depot, on main road to Perth Amboy; house well arranged for comfort and convenience, containing twelve large rooms on first and second floors, large hall, front and back piazzas; abundance of water in and out of house; numerous outbuildings; good variety fruit; large, productive garden; fine locust grove. Apply to E. A. WETMORE, No. 3 Stone-st., New-York, or at Woodbridge Depot.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—House, two-story attic and basement, with all modern conveniences, large garden, grapery and extensive outbuildings, with about 75 acres of land, seven miles from Harlem Bridge, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing. This property will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND most desirable farms in Tompkins County, N. Y., situated eight miles north of Ithaca and one mile from the village of Jacksonville, containing one hundred acres, eighty-five under cultivation and fifteen acres of woodland; buildings large and commodious and in good order, and fruit of all kinds in abundance. For further particulars inquire of I. Z. WESTERVELT, No. 47 Leroy-st., or C. Z. WESTERVELT, Jacksonville, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch; six acres; fruit-trees of all kinds; the house has a commanding view of the river, and is surrounded with old shade-trees; the lawn is terraced down to the water's edge and shore; this place is well suited for any gentleman's residence; price low—$9,000. Apply to

G. H. PETRIE, No. 77 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF CAPT. S. H. Ackerman, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with 6 acres of finely-improved land. The house is in perfect order, handsomely situated and finely shaded; large garden and fruits of all varieties; carriage-house, stable and henery nearly new. The carriages, sleighs, robes, harness, cows, horse, &c., with part of the furniture and carpets, will be sold with the property. Apply to

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY FRAME house containing 21 rooms, with extension, on Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, with ice-house, chicken-house, wagon-house, and large stable; also, cottage-house containing 7 rooms; size of ground 75x212. The above is well adapted for an Express Company or Carman. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, with brick extension, three rooms deep, with open garret; furnace all new and in perfect order. Situated on Gates-av., between Clinton-av. and Hamilton-st. Inquire on the premises of J. KIRBY, builder.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BRICK buildings, Nos. 222 and 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; lots 80 feet deep, buildings 62 feet deep, with stores and finished basements; each of the upper floors completely arranged for two families. Apply to HOLT & COMPANY, No. 57 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON 112TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., four three-story high-stoop brick houses, 20x45; sites half the block; all modern improvements; in complete order; price $6,500. For permits, apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS No. 83 Nassau-st.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story and basement brick house, containing all the modern improvements, within forty minutes' ride from Wall-st. For further particulars apply to S. V. SMITH, No. 306 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., TEN miles from Hoboken, near Passaic Village, on Passaic River, 150 acres very choice and rich land, on which are some beautiful building sites. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country residence in Queens County; house large; gas, hot and cold water; green-houses; all modern improvements; situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES, ON PARTItion-st., between Converse and Ferris sts., Brooklyn; two-story, basement and cellar, 16.8x36; lot 100 feet; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. Price $4,000 each. Apply to ALONZO HUTCHINS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND PLOT OF GROUND, 80 feetx102.2 inches, north side of 75th-st., 79 feet west 3d-av. Lot 25x100. Northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.; lot 20x60. On Broadway, near 54th-st. Apply to MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

A NEAT HOUSE HANDSOMELY LOCATED just above Harlem, on Harlem Railroad, near depot, handy to City, for sale; two lots in garden. Price $3,800. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE LOW, AT NEWARK, N. J., A DEsirable residence in the centre of the city, within five minutes of the depots; has 16 rooms with modern improvements, a large garden, with fruit and shrubbery. Apply at No. 59 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling, on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36

FOR SALE LOW ON EASY TERMS—THE high-stoop house, No. 5 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near Broadway and the South 7th-st ferry. Inquire of WM. MORGAN, Manufacturers' Bank, Williamsburgh, or of J. RUSSELL, No. 54 West 28th-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE near Tremont, 12 minutes from Depot; both hot and cold water, &c.; near an acre, with fine stables; flagged walk to the house from Depot. Price, $8,600. Apply to W. C. DEMEREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, in thorough good order; on south side of 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire of WM. GALE, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 419 WEST 23D-st., (London Terrace;) has all modern conveniences. Price $12,000. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS known as Nos. 103 and 105 Bleecker-st., northwest corner of Greene, and together being 50 by 100 feet. Inquire on the corner.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE store, No. 26 Dey-st.; the 5-story brick store No. 50 Vesey-st.; the 5-story brick store No. 313 Washington-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray Hill, and one near Brooklyn Heights. Possession given immediately. Apply to LODER BROTHERS, No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE desirable three-story basement brick houses Nos. 26, 30, 32 Woodhull-st.; range, water, gas, &c. J. A. LYDECKER, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the elegant and elegantly furnished brown-stone house, No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE WELL-known property No. 22 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Inquire of GEO. ATWATER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN Pearl-st., adjoining and connecting with Broad-st. For particulars inquire at No. 239 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

20 on the North River	$8,000 to $20,000
5 at Kensico and White Plains	5,000 to 15,000
5 at Mamaroneck	5,000 to 15,000
26 at Rye and Portchester	1,500 to 30,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford	2,000 to 25,000
30 at Bloomfield and Rahway	2,000 to 20,000

And others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey at from $1,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINing the Hudson River, west side—Contains about 160 acres; situate near Marlborough Landing, 8 miles north of the City of Newburgh, with fine shore and river front; on the premises are a commodious dwelling-house and outbuildings in good order. Also a number of fine building sites with fine views of the river and surrounding country; fruit and shade trees, 1,500 grape vines, 2 acres of Antwerp raspberries, 6 or 8 acres of wood, &c., &c. The convenience of this property to the City of New-York makes it desirable for investment for a village plot or for private residences; will be sold in one parcel or subdivided; is free of incumbrance and title perfect; most of the purchase money can remain on bond secured by mortgage on the premises, if desired, for a term of years. For information, call upon D. W. MACKEY on the premises; Dr. N. DEYO, Newburgh; ROBT. SEAMAN, Esq., No. 117 West-st., New-York, or address the owner and subscriber, for particulars, at Ithaca, N. Y.

SAMUEL HARRIS.

MARLBOROUGH, Feb. 10, 1866.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Double-cupola house, 40x60, lot 85x160; frame filled in with brick; two-story, attic and brick basement, built in the best manner, and finished in modern city style, with every convenience, including furnace, range, bath, dumb-waiter, gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells and speaking tubes; high ceilings, with handsome cornices and centre pieces; French-plate glass to front windows; location very desirable; neighborhood first-class; in perfect order throughout. Price $15,000; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., WITH immediate possession, the residence of late Aaron Peck; dwelling contains 13 rooms; bath-room, water-closet, and modern conveniences; green-house, gas-house, and commodious outbuildings; stabling for 10 horses; large garden, well stocked with fruits of all kinds; garden and lawn inclosed with Arbor Vitæ hedges; the whole comprising about 7 acres, in fine condition; location very healthy; three minutes' walk from depot of Morris and Essex Railroad; horse-cars pass the door every 15 minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, Continental Insurance Company, 102 Broadway, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

AT AUCTION,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL,

work on which has commenced.

Five lots on 59th-st.

Five lots on 58th-st., commencing 125 feet east of 5th-av. Sewer is 24 to 25 feet below the grade. Hotel is to be the finest on this continent. For particulars and maps apply to Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5¼ Pine-st. Sale 2d of March, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AND residence of Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I.; contains 400 acres—100 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is a healthy and desirable location for a Summer residence, presenting superior advantages for sea-bathing, boating and gunning, and bordering on the Shinnecock Bay. Also, a large trout pond. House contains 16 rooms, with usual outbuildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of

N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN New-York or Brooklyn a handsome residence, brick, and brown-stone trimmings, with all modern improvements; large lot, full of shade, fruit and flowers; brick stable, and all located on one of the best streets in the City of Hartford; house fully furnished if desired. For the money, there is no more comfortable house in the Northern States. RIDER & FORD,

No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

SIX COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO LET—One at Bull's Ferry, 10 acres and large house; one at Granville, large, furnished, and 3 acres; one at Belleville, with house and 1 acre; one at Tremont, large house and 4 acres; one in Rockland County, large stone house and 5 acres; one at New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson, 1 acre and house; also a great number of large and small places for sale, within daily business travel of the City, by A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARM AT SUCCESS, (LAKEVILLE,) Queens County, of heirs of Charles Cornell, 120 acres, to be sold (under decree in partition) at auction, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M., on the premises; will be sold in parcels; elegant building sites fronting on the lake; sale positive. Inquire of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; ALEX. HAGNER, Jamaica; or WILLIAM J. COGSWELL, Referee, No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT BREWSTER STATION, ON the Harlem Railroad, Putnam County, a beautiful country place, containing two acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation; the house has ten rooms and three cellars; the outbuildings are large and in good order; price $6,000. Also a number of houses eligibly situated in Brooklyn, at moderate prices. Inquire of

TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 468 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A genteel two and a half story dwelling at Jamaica, L. I., with 5½ acres, in a pleasant location, two minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars and photograph of buildings, of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., N. Y., and GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 79 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE OF 19 ACRES' 8 miles from Jersey City, on Erie Railroad; a house containing 12 rooms; also tenant-house or gardener's cottage; stream of water, fine view, plenty of fruit, &c.; price $16,000. Inquire of R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortland-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—PARTIES INTENDING TO purchase a country residence are invited to examine a beautiful property at Greenwich, Conn. More comforts and greater advantages can be found here than elsewhere. RIDER & FORD, 71 Broadway, Room 52.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE—TWO DElightfully located places, 5 and 10 minutes from depot; unexceptionable neighborhoods. Price $12,000 and $7,500. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, or YOUMAN'S, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY BUYING A nice cottage at Metuchen, New-Jersey, with from one-half to eight acres fine land, at from $1,500 to $4,000, one hour from Jersey City. Commutation $70. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND basement frame house, filled in; ten rooms, with gas fixtures and Croton; stable and carriage-house; lot 30 feet by 100; price low. Inquire of the owner, at No. 634 West 52d-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

BRICK COTTAGE—NO. 199 EAST 21ST-ST., FOR SALE.—16 rooms, 11 pantries, stationary wash-tubs, gas, &c. Price $3,500; $1,500 cash. Lot has 42 years lease. Apply there or at No. 217 Greenwich-st., in the brush-store.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE three-story brick building, No. 22 High-st., suitable for a manufactory; recently occupied as a book-bindery; will be sold on easy terms to close an estate. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 98 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—A WELL-CULTIVATED FARM OF 64 acres, near the South Bay, 65 miles on Long Island; good house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; nearly new; young fruit orchard and spring water; price $8,500.

E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—COAL YARD WITH THE FOUR lots occupied as such, horses, carts, scale, screens, &c. It is an old stand, and one of the best fitted up on the north side, and now doing a good busidess. Apply at No. 833 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SMALL BROWN-stone front house; high stoop; location West 21st-st.; has a furnace and all the improvements. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

A BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—Near 4th-st., ten years to run; immediate possession, desirable location for business. For terms, &c., applying to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR SOUTH Orange, N. J., two handsome cottage houses, with grounds nicely laid out and convenient to depot. J. W. SHEDDON, No. 363 Bowery, cor 4th-st.

FOR SALE—OYSTER BAY L. I.—STORE and residence; a fine location for business. MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 24.

FOR SALE AT PERTH AMBOY—A LARGE house and lot, near the depot. Price $3,000. Terms to suit. Inquire at No. 130 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

LUMBER—SALESMAN.

WANTED—An active, capable man, thoroughly acquainted with the lumber business and the City trade.

McGRAW & CO., foot West 14th-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE; one living with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; she must understand hairdressing, and be able to take charge of a little girl seven years old; liberal wages will be given to a thoroughly competent servant; none others need apply. Call on Mrs. MARTIN, No. 461 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS old, who resides with his parents, to learn piano-forte tuning and also assist in the office; one who can play the piano preferred. Apply at RAVEN & BACON'S, No. 135 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN, SCOTCHMAN, or German, on a small place in the country, to take care of horses and keep a kitchen garden; only such as are willing to be generally useful need apply to No. 160 Broadway, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house, an experienced laundress; also, a neat girl for chamberwork and waiting. Apply with references, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 35 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; she must understand her business well, be willing to assist in the washing, and go to the country. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO UNDERstands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no fancy man need apply. Address A. B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH, A good gardener and farmer. A single man who understands his business may address, stating terms and reference, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH the umbrella and parasol business, to go West. Address Box No. 1,424 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A young man who is a rapid, handsome penman. Address Box No. 2,635 Post-office, stating salary expected.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman for child's nurse. Apply at 24 East 21st-st.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

250,000 feet dry upper qualities Pine, 1 to 3-inch.
250,000 feet dry shipping and low-priced Box.
50,000 feet dry Pine piece boards.
Also Spruce, Oak and Ash for sale low to close a yard.

McGRAW & CO.,
foot of West 14th-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., Room No. 8, 1st floor. Ladies, 50c.; gents, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands English and American cooking; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 East 18th-st., third floor, front room. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A permanent situation as seamstress; is an American, well educated, and would assist in overseeing household affairs and take the general care of one or two children; is quite responsible; has the best City references. Call at or address No. 59 East Houston-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children, and assist with chamberwork if required; has good reference. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands hairdressing in every style; the very best City reference given as to character and ability. Can be seen at No. 942 Broadway, in the hair-store, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 81 3d-av., over the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; best of City references; understands fluting. Call at No. 84 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who has just lost her baby. Inquire for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st. Mrs. C. GORMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a respectable and well-recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook in a small private family; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; a thorough chambermaid; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid in City or country; can give four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing, or any light work, for three days in the week. Address S. G., Station D, Bible-house.

A WOMAN, WITH FRESH BREASTS of milk, desires a situation as nurse. Address Mrs. McKAY, No. 90 Catharine-st, New-York.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

TO GARDENERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN, lately arrived, who has a knowledge of gardening and a few hundred dollars, would be glad to meet with a good practical man, an American preferred, who thoroughly understands his business in its various branches, to join him in renting a garden to grow flowers and vegetables for sale. Address, stating particulars and where to be seen, R. F. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Scotchman, who understands his business thoroughly in all its various branches; is competent to take charge of and conduct a gentleman's country seat satisfactorily; can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Apply to A. B., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man with small incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; can give five years' good recommendation from his last employer. Address for three days, M. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A situation as gardener and farmer; can take the management of hot and cold graperies and greenhouse; best of reference given from his last employers, both merchants of this City. Call or address J. C., No. 9 John-st., Young and Elliott.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man of long experience in the laying out of gentlemen's places; also in the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c.; can be highly recommended from former employers; is married; without family. Address LANDSCAPE, Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman, (married, with a small family;) throughly understands the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; can give good reference. Address JOSEPH NEWTON, Oyster Bay, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a married man, Scotch, who understands the care and raising of stock, and farming in all its branches; can give good reference from last employer. Address W. B. M., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SITUATION BY a single, middle-aged man of long practical experience in all the various branches of his business. Will be disengaged on the 15th of March. Address J., Morrisania Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY young Protestant man (German); understands the care and use of horses and carriages thoroughly; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man who understands his business, and has a good idea of landscape gardening; has good reference. Address A. M., Jos. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman or groom in a private family; one that understands his business thoroughly; good City reference can be given. Address J. K., No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Call or address A. M. B., No. 23 Fulton-st., in the seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man Scotch, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments. Call or address, for two days, A., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as farmer, &c.; understands the care of horses, cattle and stock of all description; is a good, thorough farmer; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who understands his business perfectly; six years' reference from his last place. Call at or address T. B., No 169 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as porter, or where he can make himself useful; he will be a reliable man. Address T. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, HONest and industrious man as watchman in a store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 267 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a Scotchman who understands his business. Call, or address R. B., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS a first-class driver and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the very best of City reference. Address P. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FARMER OR plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has ten years' reference. Address O. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is a first-class groom and good careful driver; the best City reference given. Address T. H., Station E, two days, with number of residence.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITERman, a situation in a private family; has lived eleven years in his two last places; can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in some wholesale house; best of City references. Address A. L. KENNEDY, Rutgers Institute, No. 489 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by an Englishman; has good experience with all under glass culture. Address E. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, as gardener and coachman. Can give good reference. Address W. G., at seedstore No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FARMER AND gardener, a place to work on shares or to lease. Address D. G., No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and farmer; has good reference. Address F. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener. Apply at CLEMEN'S No. 190 Broome-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, $35 per week. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a strictly private family, by a gentleman and wife, below 25th-st. Address, stating terms and location, HOME, Box No. 2,067 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A PARLOR and two bedrooms and board wanted for the Summer in a first-class house, within an hours' ride of New-York City. Also, stabling for three horses required. Address P. R., Box No. 729 New-York Post-office, giving full particulars.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED IN THE country for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; private family preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 1,461 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUIT OF ROOMS on the second floor, in a pleasant locality in Newark, ten minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. Depots. For full particulars, inquire at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, matresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK WALNUT book-case, made to order after a Parisian design; also, fine bronzes, and a very desirable collection of French and English books. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD book-case, new style, with wings. Apply at No. 153 East 58th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, DON SEBASTIAN, complete cast, including Mme. Carozzi-Zucchi, Massimiliani, Bellini, Antonucci, Lorini. The Incidental Ballet by Mlle. Kruger and Mlle. Leontine Vidal. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8¼ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, E. Barry, Rendle, Neil; Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock—THE RIVALS; OR, A TRIP TO BATH. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Geo. Holland, Young, Pope, CashinMiss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE TWO FRIENDS and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. W. A. Mestayer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7 o'clock, MEDEA AND ESMERALDA. Characters by Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Thompson, Grisdale, Brookes, Mrs. W. G. Jones.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, JACK and GILL WENT UP THE HILL, and a Favorite Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &C. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. THE KNIGHTS OF THE MARDI-GRAS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BLACKSMITH'S JUBILEE; ICE ON PARLE FRANCAIS; THE LIVE INGIN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Feb. 23—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

DERBY ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
Exhibition of Huntington's great National Painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool *via* Queenstown, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices to the 11th inst. Proceedings in the British Parliament were unimportant. Further captures of arms and ammunition had been made in Dublin. A telegram from Paris says that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has received dispatches from the French Minister at Washington, respecting the recent events at Bagdad. He announces that the United States Government has thoroughly decided not to allow itself to be drawn into conflict with France through fillibusters or agents of Juarez. The Spanish Government has decided to issue letters of marque against Chili to all Spanish vessels whose owners shall make the necessary application.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of Dec. 23 has this paragraph: The *Morning Star*, which was built from the contributions of Sunday-school children in America, will be sold to-day at auction, at 12 o'clock noon. We understand the reason for selling her is, that a vessel of a different rig—a fore-and-aft schooner—will be more suitable for navigating among the western islands of this ocean. The *Morning Star* is, we believe, a well-found, staunch vessel, and a good sailer.

The Mayor of Macon, Ga., has been served with an order from Gen. Brennan, declaring that the former will not in future be allowed to exercise authority in any case in which a freedman is a party. Should the freedman commit a henious offence, he is to be tried by a military commission; for petty offences he is to be tried before an agent of the Bureau.

The proceedings of the Texas State Convention now in session are of much interest. The Committee on the Constitution have reported in favor of the abolition of Slavery, and giving the negroes the right of holding property, making contracts, and testifying in their own behalf.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, of the 16th instant, says: "A painful rumor was brought down yesterday by travelers, to the effect that Prof. Mudge, the geologist, was recently frozen to death in the vicinity of Manhattan."

The Legislature of Maine has passed a law relating to hawkers and peddlers, which permits citizens of other States to sell goods by sample by taking out a license, putting them on the same footing with Maine men.

Resolutions introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, in favor of negro suffrage and denouncing President Johnson's policy, were lost.

The Canadian Government has issued a proclamation to the United States fishermen, cautioning against in-shore fishing after March 17.

Notwithstanding the persistent absence of certain members of the Tennessee Legislature, a quorum was secured on Wednesday.

The Stay Law in Mississippi has been declared unconstitutional by the High Court of Error and Appeals.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to blow up the office of the *West Virginia Journal*, at Charleston, W. V.

The rebel General G. W. Smith is talked of as Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, Georgia.

The California Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution recommending the appointment of F. W. Billings, Esq., to a seat in the Cabinet.

A heavy freight train passed over the Hudson River Railroad bridge at Albany yesterday afternoon.

A bill has passed the Georgia Senate punishing horse stealing with death.

LOCAL NEWS.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated yesterday with more than ordinary importance. A year ago the Legislature made this anniversary a legal holiday, consequently the business of courts, banks, post-offices and other public associations was to a great extent suspended. The teeming manufactories of the city gave holiday to their employes, and the streets were filled with a throng of men and women who seldom see other days of recreation, even Sundays. We have elsewhere noticed the handsome military parade, the salutes, the fireworks and other accessories which made up the aggregate of public excitement for the day. The occurrence of the grand Union meeting at the Cooper Institute added zest to the occasion; and altogether these regular and irregular celebrations conspired to make the observance more hearty and general than any heretofore that we remember. The weather was delightful, the air mild, the sky clear, and all that could conspire to out-door enjoyment being all that could be wished. The streets were thronged with promenaders until a late hour in the evening. The parks and public squares were packed with the lovers of pyrotechnics, and from the earliest dawn to the midnight hour, all went merry as a marriage bell.

John Cohn, yesterday morning, went into the lager bier saloon of Peter Keller, No. 331 Third-avenue, and calling for refreshments, behaved in an outrageous manner, breaking glasses and using threatening language. He was ordered out, and refusing to comply, Mr. Keller attempted to eject him from the premises. Cohn drew a knife, and in the scuffle which ensued stabbed the proprietor in the arm and abdomen. The latter wound being considered a fatal one. Cohn was arrested and committed by Justice Dodge to await the result of Keller's injuries.

A regular rough and tumble fight took place during Wednesday evening in the porter-house No. 127 Avenue D, kept by John Malk. Several men called for liquor, but refused to pay for the same, which occasioned considerable difficulty, during which James McDonald received a severe and dangerous wound on the wrist, the knife penetrating the flesh and severing all of the veins. On complaint of the proprietor, James and Geo. Harnden were committed by Justice Shandley on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Thomas Lawless, while intoxicated on Wednesday, went to No. 72 Carmine-street, where his wife Ellen was employed as a domestic, and inquired for her. When the woman came to the door Lawless drew a knife and stabbed her in the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. He was committed by Justice Dodge to await the result of the injuries received by Mrs. Lawless.

The Eighth Regiment National Guards held their Seventh Annual Ball last night at the Academy of Music, and the affair was a gratifying and pleasing success. The edifice was handsomely decorated, the company was large and fashionable, and the music and programme of dancing admirable. The entire affair was in every way worthy of the high reputation of the command.

John Hartman, an employe of the Hudson Railroad Company, was, on Wednesday evening, run over by a locomotive backing out of the engine-house in Thirty first-street, near Tenth-avenue. He was conveyed to the Jews' Hospital in Twenty-eighth-street, and soon after his arrival expired. Coroner Grover held an inquest yesterday. The deceased leaves a widow and two children.

The Ninety-sixth New-York gave their second ball and reunion last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. The ball-room was very tastefully decorated, and, as usual with the Germans, unaffected good humor ruled the hour, while general enjoyment seemed to be the prominent feature.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Jas. F. Orams' case was disposed of by the jury rendering a verdict of "manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court." Judge Barnard, thereupon suspended sentence, and discharged the prisoner.

James Durney, aged nine years, fell from the roof of the five-story building No. 244 Division-street, during Wednesday afternoon, while flying a kite. When the body was picked up from the pavement life was extinct. The Coroner was notified.

The trial of Cahill in the Court of General Sessions is through, counsel have summed up, and the jury will deliberate upon their verdict, and probably render it to-day.

The President's Speech.

President Johnson made an address in Washington yesterday on the subject of the Union, of which we give a full telegraphic report in another part of this morning's Times. We have no time for comment this morning, in consequence of the late hour at which it reaches us. It will be seen that he indulges in no roundabout phrases in dealing with those whom he believes to be seeking the destruction of the Union; nor does any consideration of official dignity or etiquette deter him from meeting, in the most direct and open manner, their implied menaces and denunciations. President Johnson has for some time ceased to regard the men whom he names as in any sense representatives or members of the Union Party. He believes them to be, in principle and purpose, Disunionists, and in his remarks he treats them accordingly.

Congressional Oppression and Ingratitude.

When, during the French Revolution, justice and reason were dethroned, neither truth nor innocence afforded protection or safety to the victims whom usurpers "denounced." The blinded masses followed self-constituted leaders, and for a season France was rife with horrors.

The age of Bastiles and guillotines has passed, but there is a despotism in Congress as infatuated as that which caused France to weep tears of blood. The majority of the House of Representatives has invested a "Committee of Fifteen" with powers which, under the guidance of a Jacobin chairman, is becoming as odious as any triumvirate created by despotism.

The resolution passed through yesterday—committing the House, regardless of all considerations which may change the views of members, to keep the Representatives from Tennessee "out in the cold"—was as unjust to Tennessee as it was discreditable to the majority who thus surrendered their individual judgment and convictions to the fiat of a despotic leader.

The loyal citizens of Tennessee, with a devotedness and heroism which subjected them to persecution, depredation, outrage and death, earned their restoration to the family of States. The loyalty of her representatives is not questioned. Why, then, are they excluded? Why is a constituency whose homes were desolated, and whose blood was freely shed for the Union, thus outraged and oppressed? Forty or more members in favor of admitting Tennessee are tied up and stultified by this vote.

In their solicitude to propitiate their constituents—if that be the motive—members of Congress are committing grave mistakes. The people are modifying their views to meet changed circumstances faster than their representatives. While they breathe the heated political air of the Hall of Representatives, their constituents inhale a clearer and healthier atmosphere. Instead, therefore, of keeping their seats by surrendering their independence and votes to a tyrannical leader, they will wake up some morning in November to find themselves "left out in the cold."

Contemptible Stories.—It was hardly worth while telegraphing from Washington a contradiction of the malicious stories which have been set afloat of late, to the effect that an alienation of feeling, and opposition in regard to measures of public policy, had sprung up between President Johnson and Gen. Grant. The circulation of such stories are simply a part of the strategy of the war which has been begun against the President, and no one who noticed their source and their animus would commit such an error as to give the slightest credit to them. The opinions expressed in the recent report of Gen. Grant on the condition of the South are precisely such opinions as those on which the President's policy is based. Gen. Grant is no more given to sudden changes of opinion than President Johnson. Their spheres of public duty are so entirely different, that neither of them has occasion for collision; and where the President, as Grant's superior officer, gives the latter orders in reference to military matters, or matters that appertain to his military function, he is too good a soldier not to obey promptly and cheerfully. But really the thing is neither worth talking nor telegraphing about. If the factionists thought they could make a point against the President by concocting such stories every night, and reiterating them every morning, they would not scruple to do so.

Washington's Day.

From what we saw in this City yesterday, and from what we hear by telegraph from all the great cities in all sections of the country, we are sure it is safe to say that no previous celebration of "Washington's day," during the present generation, has been kept with such spirit and such patriotic enthusiasm as yesterday. Every possible means of displaying the public spirit was brought into play, and the day itself was such as to lend animation to the gay spectacle. The great name which the world reveres was honored by the whole people, and by none more than by the citizens of New-York.

The noble position assumed by the President, and the coincidence that Washington's day was seized upon by the people to indorse him in his course, greatly increased and extended the popular enthusiasm. The propriety of thus at the same time honoring the first of our Presidents, and him who so closely follows in the footsteps of the first in his devotion to the Constitution, was universally felt.

The outburst of popular feeling in favor of President Johnson was as grand as it was universal. The whole city seemed to pronounce as one man in his behalf, and this not dubiously or coldly, but with all the warmth of enthusiasm and all the decision that accompanies profound conviction. The great meeting of the evening, and the minor ones that were held in various parts of the city, gave forcible expression to this; but beside these imposing demonstrations of the people in mass, there were like demonstrations wherever two or three happened to meet together.

The President's hands will be greatly strengthened by the splendid public manifestations of yesterday, and if his assailants would but listen to reason and the popular will, as then expressed, they would cease at once their vituperations and assaults. We hear of similar manifestations of approval of his course all over the country, and there can be no doubt that its thought is in unison and its heart in sympathy with his.

Industrial Prospects of the South.

If the newspapers reflect faithfully the condition of affairs in the South, the process of recuperation is going on steadily and surely. Even those journals which have from the first refused to believe in the possibility of cultivating cotton without negro labor—slave labor at that—not only confess that white labor may be made available, but that the "demoralized" slaves themselves are inclined to return to work with a will since they are satisfied that their freedom is a reality.

From the Southwest the reports are particularly encouraging. In Texas labor was perhaps less disorganized than in any of the Cotton States, and for this very reason the transition to the new *status* was in some respects more difficult. The planters had not experienced so fully the sufferings of war, and therefore found it harder to make up their minds to the final sacrifice which was submitted to elsewhere as a sheer necessity; but under the judicious management of Gen. Gregory the crisis has been met and safely passed. A letter from our special correspondent, published a day or two since, made some interesting statements upon this point, which the Texas journals fully sustain. Letters from the interior of the State, published in the Houston and Galveston papers, give positive proof that everywhere the planters are accomplishing far more than they had anticipated under the new system. The negroes are working more cheerfully than ever before, and those planters whose foolish prejudices led them to refuse to have anything to do with their emancipated slaves, have fortunately succeeded, to a great extent, in securing white labor from the immigrants who have been moving down from Missouri, from Arkansas, and from the eastward Southern States. All through the fertile Brazos Valley new lands are being opened, for nearly every acre of old land is under cultivation, and cotton is being planted on a larger scale than ever before. In fact, such a breadth of land has been given to the staple, that fears are expressed in some quarters lest the corn planted may not produce a sufficient supply for immediate wants.

The same hopeful story is told of the Southwestern Cotton States east of the Mississippi. The New-Orleans *Price Current*, which was recognized before the war as *the* authority upon the cotton question, clung for some months, with all the tenacity of an old prejudice, to the belief that the cultivation of cotton without slave-labor would be virtually an impossibility, and that for the present season, at least, the world must be content with an insignificant crop from the South. In its issue of the 10th inst., this sheet confesses that the year has opened much more auspiciously than it dared anticipate a few weeks since, inasmuch as the negroes in Louisiana and the neighboring States have lately exhibited a general disposition to obtain homes on plantations, and to return to labor. Some have engaged at monthly wages; others for an interest in the crop. The Mississippi papers tells substantially the same story. From the northern part of the State the planters almost unanimously report themselves sanguine of making fair crops with the freedmen they have employed, and the Columbus (Miss.) *Index*, as an illustration of what may be done by moral suasion, tells of one planter who, "by treating his freedmen with kindness and forbearance, has kept with him fifty or sixty hands since Christmas;" not one of them showing any desire to leave the plantation for a day. From Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina, such favorable reports as these could hardly be expected, since those States have comparatively but recently been delivered from the presence of our armies, and yet the accounts which come to us from that section are quite encouraging.

Let it be remembered, moreover, that these statements are not from correspondents who are traveling rapidly from point to point, and who can observe at the best but superficially, while various influences [of which they may themselves be unconscious] are operating to color their accounts. The reports that we have hastily summed up are made by journals most of which have again come under the control of their former proprietors and editors, who are, at the best, unwilling witnesses, and who write as they do because the facts cannot be any longer denied. To be sure, some of these papers tell us that there are many sections of the country that have lost half or three-fourths of their negro population, but they acknowledge that, in accordance with the inevitable operations of the law of supply and demand white laborers are gradually finding their way to these points, and in time will more than make good every deficiency.

It will not do to infer, however, because this recuperative process is progressing so satisfactorily, that the yield of cotton will at once equal that of the prosperous years before the war. This could not reasonably be anticipated. Besides the reduced amount of labor, there are very many contingencies which may almost be called certainties, that will prevent this. Northern men who have gone South, sanguine of making themselves rich in a single season, will probably plant three or four times as much cotton as they can cultivate or pick. Then, as the New-Orleans *Price Current* says, the negroes *may* stop labor at one or at another critical period, and thus neutralize entirely all that they have accomplished. But whether the crop finally gathered shall be one million or two million bales, there is now every reason to believe that the South will pass safely through the terrible crisis that it so suddenly precipitated upon itself, and that a second or third season at the latest will see its labor system reorganized upon the free basis, with the negroes steadily gaining a consciousness of the fact that they are no longer slaves, but men, while here and there all through the South there will be little communities of white laborers and of Northern men, which shall infuse a new and more vigorous element into the society of which they are to become a component part.

The Martin Case—Habeas Corpus in the United States Courts.

The case of Robert M. Martin, who has been held some time by the military and civil authorities of the United States, on a charge of being implicated in the plot of the rebels to burn this City, has been brought to a close by the discharge of the prisoner, on a *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Shipman, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in this District. The discussion of the merits of the case occupies but a small portion of his opinion, which is mainly devoted to a discussion of the question whether he could get at the merits for consideration.

Martin had had an examination before a United States Commissioner, which resulted in his commitment to await the action of the Grand Jury. On application of his counsel, Judge Shipman issued a *habeas corpus* to bring the prisoner before him, and a *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings before the Commissioner. The District-Attorney argued that the Court could not issue a *certiorari* to the Commissioner, or rather that if it was issued, it brought before the Court nothing but the commitment and warrant.

The Judge, as will be seen, discusses this question at length, and comes to the conclusion that where a *certiorari* is issued in aid of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it brings up all the proceedings before the Commissioner.

It has been the general understanding in this District, for a long time, that the proceedings of the Commissioners of the United States could not be reviewed by *certiorari*, and the present is the first attempt to attain such a review which has been made for years. The question was considered settled by the decision of Judge Betts in the case of Van Orden, and which is reported in 3 Blatchford, C. C. Rep., but which does not appear to have been cited on the argument or in the decision of the present case, in which that Judge refused an application for a writ of *certiorari* to a Commissioner, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to issue it.

We are inclined, however, to think that though the language of that case may go far enough to cover the present one, and to seem in direct conflict with it, yet that a careful examination of the two cases will show that they are not really conflicting. In that case the Commissioner had decided that the Fugitive Slave act did not extend to the case of white apprentices, and had therefore discharged an apprentice who had escaped from New-Jersey, and had been brought before him under that act. An application was made for a *certiorari* to review that decision, which was refused. In that case there could be no *habeas corpus*, for the prisoner was discharged. But Judge Shipman's decision is that the *certiorari* can issue as auxiliary to a *habeas corpus*, under the words of the Judiciary act, which authorize the Courts to issue "all other writs which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions." He holds that it is necessary for the proper exercise of the jurisdiction in a case of *habeas corpus* that the Court should have the proceedings of the Commissioner before it, and it will not be denied but that he gives strong arguments in support of that necessity.

The very case in question is an argument for its necessity. The prisoner seems to have been brought before the Commissioner on two charges, one of an attempt to burn the records of the United States, and one of aiding the rebellion. It would seem from the examination of the case, which the Judge makes, that the Commissioner decided that the first charge was not sustained, but held Martin on the second, although there was no proof of his attempting to aid the rebellion in this District in any way except by attempting to burn the City, which involved the burning of the records. There can be no doubt, if this is so, but that the failure to prove the first charge involved the failure of the second, and that the decision of the Judge, discharging the prisoner, is right. And if so, it would certainly be a very hard feature in the criminal law of the United States, already hard enough, if there was no way of bringing up and rectifying an error like that.

We can see no difficulties or injustice that are likely to result from the adoption of this view of the law, and we can very easily see that the contrary view might lead to very great injustice and hardship.

Singular Omission.—We have received a copy of a bill introduced into the House of Representatives, Feb. 16, by Mr. Ingersoll, "to establish a complete and uniform plan of sewerage of the City of Washington," and desire to call attention to a singular omission. No mention whatever is made of any provision for a waste-way to carry from the Capitol the abuse of President Johnson that is just now so freely poured out there. Will Mr. Ingersoll look after this matter?

Billiard Tournament.

Nashville, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

A grand billiard tournament will commence here next week.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mass Meeting at the National Capital in Honor of Washington's Birthday.

A Highly Important Speech by President Johnson.

He Reiterates His Views on the Reconstruction of the Union.

His Policy Intended to Restore All the States to Their Original Relations.

Submission to the Constitution the Sole Requirement for Readmission.

THE PRINCIPAL TRAITORS TO BE PUNISHED

Leniency and Fraternal Kindness for the Mass of Their Followers.

Interview Between the President and Gen. Howard.

The President Soon to Issue a Proclamation Declaring the War Ended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 22.

There was a mass meeting at Grover's Theatre, to-day, in support of the President's policy, the edifice being crowded to its full capacity, and many being unable to obtain admittance. A large number of persons were also addressed from the outside stands. Among the speakers were Montgomery Blair, S. S. Cox, Judge Kinney, Representatives Smith and Trimble, of Kentucky; Rogers, of New-Jersey, and Senators Hendricks, McDougall and Willey. The principal meeting was presided over by Philip A. Fendall, the oldest member of the Washington Bar. A series of resolutions were passed strongly approving the course adopted by the President, and calling upon citizens of every shade of political opinion to stand by the policy adopted by him.

At the close of the meeting, a procession was formed and proceeded to the open space in front of the north portico of the Executive Mansion, where thousands of people had congregated.

The Committee appointed for the purpose entered the White House and delivered to the President the resolutions adopted by the meeting. Meanwhile there was music from the band outside. One of the Marshals appeared on the rail near the carriage way, and announced that the President would soon address the assemblage. Shout after shout went up from thousands of throats. The President soon thereafter made his appearance and met with an enthusiastic reception, mid huzzas and the waving of hats. Mr. Fendall introduced the President in the following speech:

Fellow-citizens: I am one of the Commitee which, on behalf of the people of the District of Columbia, has just waited on the President of the United States, to present to him the resolutions adopted by the meeting held to-day. The Committee requested the President to present himself to you to give expression to his sentiments, and he has accordingly come out to do so.

The President, as he appeared, was received with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. When it had subsided, he spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens: For I presume I have a right to address you as such, I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your Committee in their personal address, and in the resolutions submitted by them, as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to-day. These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and which has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free so say to you on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and indorse the policy which has been adopted, and which it is my intention shall be carried out. [Great applause.] That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States. [Renewed applause.] This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation. It is the day that gave birth to that man who, more perhaps, that any other, founded this Government. It is the day that gave birth to the Father of our Country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which framed the Constitution under which all the States entered, and to this glorious Confederacy such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his Country. [Applause.] Washington, whose name this city bears, is emblemed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government. To-day I had the pleasure of a visit from those persons who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument, which is being erected to him whom I may say founded the Government, is almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Applause.] Let those various blocks which the States and individuals and associations and corporations have put in that monument as pledges of their love for this Union be preserved, and let the work be accomplished. In this connection let me refer to the block from my own State, God bless her! [applause] which has struggled for the preservation of this Union, in the field and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government that were interrupted by a fearful rebellion. She is now struggling to renew these relations, and to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796 until this rebellion broke out. [Great applause.] Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that mounment of freedom which is being raised in commemoration of Washington. She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is thereon inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it.

What is it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal, the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Great applause.] If it were possible for that old man, whose statue stands before me and whose portrait is behind me, in the Executive Mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity to be called forth from the grave; or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and reiterate that sentiment originally expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." [Great applause.] We have witnessed what has transpired since his day. In 1833, when treason and treachery, and infidelity to the Government and the Constitution of the United States, stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipiency. The movement was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continued. There were men disaffected to the Government both in the North and in the South. There was in a portion of the Union a peculiar institution of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South sustained that institution, while another portion in the North opposed it. The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South which reached a point at which it was prepared to dissolve the union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to it, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get rid of that institution which was peculiar to the South. I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen—one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. [Immense cheering.] These two portions were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States for the Union in 1860 and 1861. I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution—those who wanted to break and destroy the Government—and I denounced them in my place, then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that these men who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government, were traitors. I have never ceased on all proper occasions to repeat that sentiment, and, as far as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. [Great applause.] I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union in order to preserve Slavery and the other for breaking up the Government in order to destroy Slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as Slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government, the thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the South or from the North, I stand now, as I did then, vindicating the union of the States and the Constitution of my country. [Tremendous applause.] When rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South I stood by the Government. I said then that I was for the Union with Slavery—or I was for the Union without Slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and its Constitution. The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has put down treason in the field. The section of the country which then arrayed itself against the National Government has been put down by the strong arm. What did we say when this treason originated? We said, "No compromise." You yourselves in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours. I said again and again, and I repeat it now—disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled. [Great applause.] What has been done since their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession and to dissolve this Union, and we have failed. We have carried this doctrine to its logical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." [Great applause.] Coming in that spirit I say to them "When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time." [Great applause.] Who has suffered more by the rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as your Executive is concerned there is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal, intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judicially established that *treason is a crime*. (Applause.) But while anxious that leading and intelligent traitors should be punished, should whole communities and States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? No, no. I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment in my nature as men ought to have; but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is. We must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion. Not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion in any personal aspect. I came into this place under the Constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the holy founder of our religion, the extreme points of whose divine arch rests upon the horizon, and whose span embraces the universe;—he who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death. What was his example? Instead of condemning the world or even a nation to death, he died upon the cross, attesting by his wounds and his blood that he died that mankind might live? Let those who have erred repent—let them acknowledge their allegiance—let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and of the Constitution of our country—let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, be punished and subjected to the penalties of the law; [applause;] but to the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion, in many instances, and in others have been misled, I say extend leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. [Great applause.] My countrymen, when I look back over the history of the rebellion, I trust I am not vain when I ask you if I have not given as much evidence of my devotion to the Union as some who croak a great deal about it. When I look back over the battle-fields of the rebellion, I think of the many brave men in whose company I was. I cannot but recollect that I was some times in places where the contest was most difficult and the result most doubtful. But almost before the smoke has passed away, almost before the blood that has been shed has sunk into the earth—before the bodies of the slain have passed to their native dust—what do we now find? The rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? One struggle was against an attempt to dissever the Union; but almost before the smoke of the battle-field has passed away—before our brave men have all returned to their homes, and renewed the ties of affection and love to their wives and their children, we find almost another rebellion inaugurated. We put down the former rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government and weakening its power. But when that struggle on our part has been successful, and that attempt has been put down, we find now an effort to concentrate all power in the hands of a few at the Federal head, and thereby bring about a consolidation of the Government, which is equally objectionable with a separation. [Vociferous applause.] We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. It seems that Governments may be revolutionized—Governments at least may be changed without going through the strife of battle. I believe it is a fact attested in history that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to a people are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your Government may be taken away while the form and the shadow remain to you. What is now being proposed? We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the legislative or the executive departments of the Government. By resolutions reported from a committee in whom it seems that practically the legislative power of the Government is now vested, that great principle of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and the House of Representatives, to judge for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from the two branches of the legislative department of the Government, and conferred upon a joint committee, who must report before either House can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective bodies. By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a State as being in the Union, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses under the Constitution can judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members. What a position is that! You struggled for four years to put down a rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State could go out of the Union. You said that it had neither the right nor the power to do so. The issue was made and it has been settled that the States had neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union. With what consistency, after it has been settled by the military arm of the Government and by the public judgment that the States had no right to go out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out, and that they shall not come in? I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. [Great applause.] I said in the Senate in the very inception of this rebellion that the States had no right to go out. I asserted, too, that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and it being settled, I cannot turn around now and give the lie direct to all that I have professed, and all I have done for the last five years. [Applause.] When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution, when they give sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they show that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law that you and I acknowledge, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. [Tremendous applause.] I fought traitors and treason in the South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombses, the Slidells, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill without my repeating the names. Now, when I turn round and at the other end of the line find men—I care not by what name you call them—who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. [Great applause.] I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and filling out its destiny. [Great applause.]

Voices—Give us three of these names at the other end.

The President—I am called upon to name three at the other end of the line. I am talking to my friends and fellow-citizens who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to destroy it.

Voices—"Name them—who are they?"

The President—You ask me who they are? I say, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips is another. [Long continued applause.]

Voices—"Give it to Forney."

The President—In reply to that I will simply say I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Great laughter and applause.] I stand for my country, I stand for the Constitution. There I have always placed myself from my advent in public life. They may traduce, they may slander, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you all this has no influence upon me. [Great applause.] Let me say further, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause.] Honest conviction is my courage. The Constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, it has been said directly in high places, that if such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some 200 years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. [Great laughter.] Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? None; none. Is it a usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power? Because, in a conversation with a fellow-citizen, who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be so frequent; that if it was continually tampered with, it would lose its prestige and dignity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time, and because in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amendment ought to adopted, it was charged that I was guilty of an assumption of power that would have cost a king his head in a certain period of English history. [Great laughter.] From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes, that they were trembling and could not yield. [Laughter.] Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a grand swelling of popular judgment and indignation. [Great applause.] The American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity; [laughter;] but I may say that I have been all of them, and I have been in both branches of the State Legislature.

A Voice—You commenced a tailor.

The President—A gentleman behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor [applause], and that suggestion does not disturb me in the least, for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits. [Laughter.] And I was always punctual to my customers and did good work. [Applause.]

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet.

The President—No! I do not want any patchwork of it. I want the original article restored. [Great applause.] But enough of this raillery. I know it may be said, You are President, and you must not talk about these things; but, my fellow-citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. [Great applause.] I have said it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a king his head, and in another place I have been denounced for "whitewashing." When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an Alderman of a town; I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State; I have been in both Houses of the National Congress; I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State; I have been Vice-President of the United States; and I am now in the position which I occupy before you, and during all this time where is the man and where is any portion of the people who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated. None! none! Point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.] Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want it done by inuendoes and indirect remarks, in high places to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed that the presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the many. What is that but (I make use of a strong word) inciting to assassination? Are the opponents of the Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions, and to change the character of the Government, not yet satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their wrath? Is their thirst still unsatiated? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than by the hand of an assassin? I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where alone brave and courageous men will attack another? I only dread him when in disguise and where his footsteps is noiseless. If they want blood let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are "willing to wound yet afraid to strike." If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed out; let an altar to the Union be first erected and then, if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last libation as a tribute to the union of the States. [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this Government remember when it is found out that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. This Union will grow and it will continue to increase in strength and power though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood. I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. ["Go on."] I merely intended to make my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, but before I close allow me to say a word in regard to the question of amendings to the Constitution of the United States. Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice-President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. LINCOLN in regard to the condition of affairs; we talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State, I told him that we called a convention; that we had amended the Constitution; that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his Emancipation Proclamation. All these things met his approbation, and he gave me words of encouragement; we talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; he said to me "When the amendment of the Consitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or, indeed, quite done, in favor of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." I asked him—"What is that, Mr. President?" He said—"I have labored to preserve this Union. I have toiled during the four years I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation. My great and sole desire has been to presume these States intact under the Constitution as they were before. I asked him again, Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose? Why, said he, it is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. [Great applause.] The idea was in his mind that as a part of the doctrine of secession, one of the means to break up this Government was that the States, if they saw fit, might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. He wanted even to remove that difficulty by a constitutional amendment compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress. But what do we now find? The Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which allows amendment to the organic law, expressly provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its suffrage and it also provides that each State shall have at least one representative in the House of Representatives; but yet the position is taken that certain States cannot be represented. We impose taxes upon them, we send our tax gatherers into every region and portion of the States. The people are fit subjects of Government for the collection of taxes, but when they ask to participate in the legislation of the country they are met at the door and told, no you must pay taxes you must bear the burdens of Government but not participate in its legislation, that legislation which is to affect you through all time to come. Is this just? Is it fair? No! no!! I repeat, I am for the Union; I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the counsels of the nation all their representatives *who are unmistakeably and unquestionably loyal.* A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government and who swears to support the Constitution must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere amplification of the oath makes no difference as to the principle. Whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. [Applause.] I know that some do not attach as much importance to this point as I do, but I regard it as fundamental. One principle that carried us through the Revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then it is good now. If it was worth standing by then it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free government lasts. I am aware that in the midst of the rebellion it was said by some that the Constitulion had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and and rebellion there was no constitution. We know that sometimes in great necessities under great emergencies unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done in order to preserve the Constitution itself. But if, while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up and laid away; if it was violated in some particulars in order to save the Government, and all may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution; now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitutton, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it—to re-read it to understand its provisions thoroughly. And now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution. Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded. It must now be read—it must now be digested and understood by the American people. I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to-day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and Government of the United States. [Great applause.] It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and according to its provisions. Let it be published and printed in blazing characters, as though it were in the heavens and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand it. Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions. Let us understand them, and understanding them abide by them.

I tell the opposers of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South, "You that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined cannot destroy that great instrument—that great chart of freedom. Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits; they might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and, indeed, it seems now to be supposed that can be repealed by a concurrent resolution, [laughter;] but when the question is submitted to popular judgment and to the most of the people, these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravitation; the attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States, and replace them in all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques and cabals and conspiracies and machinattons, North or South, cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause.] All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination. By way of exclamation, let me say that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to-day as you are. I wish there were a vast amphitheatre here capacious enough to sustain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question if they could once see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free government. When they come to understand who was for them and who against them; who was for ameliorating their condition and who for elevating them by preserving their Government, if the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular set-to between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of Constitutional liberty. [Great cheering.] My fellow-citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended. ["Go on, go on."] But we are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly. When I ask you have. I usurped authority? Who is there in this country I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or the woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said. Pardon me for being a little egotistical, but we are engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation. That that JOHNSON is a lucky man. [Laughter.] They can never defeat him. [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my good luck. It is in doing right and being for the people. [Great applause.] The people somehow or other, although their sagacity and good judgment are very frequently underrated and underestimated, generally get to find out and understand who is for them and who is against them. They do it by instinct, if in no other way. They know who is the friend; they know in whom they can confide. So far, thank God, I can lay my hand upon my bosom, and state with heartfelt satisfaction that in all the positions in which I have been placed—and I have been placed in many that were as trying as any in which mortal man has ever been placed—I have never deserted them, nor do I believe they will desert me. [No, no, and applause.] Whom have I betrayed, what principle have I violated, what sentiment have I swerved from, can those who assail me put their finger upon any one. No, no; in all the speeches that have been made, no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated. Have you not heard some of them at some time attempt to quote my predecessor who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration—I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, ann I came into his place, and there is not a principle of his in reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed. None. Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. The little that I eat and wear does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family. It is very small, for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am akin to everybody. The difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back, and more than enough, has no charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man is all the reward that I ask. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constituution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall, though faction should rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form. I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of my country. Stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as a mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him. Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously and, perhaps, incoherently the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when this country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President retired amidst a storm of applause.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD yesterday had an interview with the President regarding the Freedmen's Bureau. The following account is derived from a reliable source, and is believed to be correct:

Gen. HOWARD said he construed the President's veto message to mean that he considered the war as ended, and that he, the President, contemplated an early cessation of the operations of the Bureau. Gen. HOWARD further said that he was desirous of the President's official interpretation of this point. The President, in reply, said in substance that he did regard the war as ended, and would shortly issue a proclamation to that effect; and that his interpretation of the act of Congress establishing the Bureau would authorize the continuance of the Bureau for one year from the date of such proclamation. In addition to this, it is currently reported that the President indicated to Senator LANE, of Kansas, his willingness to approve a bill extending the operations and powers of the present Bureau for two years. Senator LANE has given notice of the introduction of such a bill.

THE LATE HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Before 11 o'clock this morning the galleries were crowded in anticipation of the memorial exercises in honor of the memory of the late Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS. The flags above the Speaker's desk were draped in black, and other insignia of mourning were exhibited. A fine portrait of the honored dead peered through the folds of the national banner above the Speaker's desk. The Marine Band, during the hour preceding the opening of the exercises, occupied the ante-room of the reporters' gallery, and furnished appropriate music.

At 12 o'clock the Senators entered, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by Chief-Justice CHASE, and many officers of the army and others.

The President is not present, but Secretary STANTON and Secretary MCCULLOCH entered the hall before the opening of the exercises.

Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister; Gov. FENTON, of New-York, and Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, were among the dignitaries present.

After a prayer by the Chaplain, the Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives. After the reading of the Declaration, followed by the playing of a dirge by the band, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, arose and said:

The duty has devolved upon me of introducing to you the friend and fellow-member here of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and I will detain you but a moment from his address, which you will listen to with saddened interest. The world always appreciates and honors courage—the courage of Christianity, which sustained martyrs in the amphitheatre, at the stake and on the racks. The courage of patriotism, which inspired millions in our own land, to realize the historic fable of CURTINS, and to fill up with their own bodies, if need be, the yawning chasm which imperilled the Republic. The courage and humanity which is witnessed in the pest-house and the hospital, at the death-bed of the homeless and the prison-cell of the convict. But there is a courage of statesmen besides; and nobly was it illustrated by the statesman whose national services we commemorate to-day. Inflexibly hostile to oppression, whether of the slave on American soil or of republicans struggling in Mexico against monarchical invasion; faithful always to principle and to liberty; championing always the cause of the down-trodden; fearless as he was eloquent in his avowals, he was mourned throughout a continent, and from the Patapsco to the Gulf, the blessings of those who had been ready to perish followed him to his tomb. It is fitting, therefore, though dying a private citizen, that the nation should render him such marked and unusual honors in this Hall, the scene of so many of his intellectual triumphs; and I have great pleasure in introducing to you as the orator of the day, Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, his colleague in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and now Senator from the State of Maryland.

Mr. CRESWELL then delivered an eulogy upon the life and services of the eminent dead.

Mr. CRESWELL commenced by an appropriate reference to the measures of the day and the times of him in whose honor it is observed, and to the recent memorial services of the second Father of his Country, and then proceeded to give a brief biography of the early life of Mr. DAVIS, his struggles for an education and a profession, with a record of the subsequent events of his remarkable career, his political opinions and his labors and his triumph of freedom and patriotism. He pictured vividly the opening scenes of the rebellion in Maryland, revealing the deceased as the central figure and master-spirit among the staunch opponents of secession, in council, on the stump, in the columns of the newspapers, and in every other field of loyal action, constant, untiring, determined, almost ubiquitous in his activity, and never desponding in the darkest hours, cheering his friends and astounding his enemies, who while "cursing him were yet charmed by his marvelous tongue." He illustrated the Congressional career of the deceased, and his zeal for Unionism and antagonism to Slavery, with gems from his speeches, the recital of which drew tears from many eyes among his former associates.

At the close of the oration, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the orator, with a request of a copy of the oration for printing, which was unananimously carried.

The benediction was given and the concourse dispersed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GEN. GRANT.

The *National Intelligencer* feels warranted in contradicting the representations which have been extensively published, that some alienation of feeling between the President and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was involved as a consequence of the suppression and revival of the Richmond *Examiner*.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S greatest work, "Don Sebastian," will be performed here to-night for the last time. The revival of this fine opera has given much satisfaction to the public and the subscribers. It is withdrawn only because other novelties are in readiness, and the shortness of the Spring season does not admit of many repetitions. Our country friends must not forget that the *matinée* to-morrow (Saturday) commences at 11 o'clock, instead of 1 o'clock. The very favorite opera of "Ione" will be rendered. Mmes. BOSISIO and ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, and Messrs. MAZZOLENI, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI are in the cast. The *mise-en-scene* will be the same as at the evening representations.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A thoroughly bright and enjoyable three-act piece called "Society," was produced here last evening with complete success. The name is not well chosen, inasmuch as the piece deals with many phases of human life, and not merely with that single phase which is expressed in the title. The authors are Messrs. F. ROBERTSON and R. PHILLIPS NOAH, gentlemen who do not display much invention, but who have an excellent knowledge of stage points and of character. It is emphatically an acting piece, and in the hands of a company like WALLACK'S affords an evening's enjoyable entertainment. Its reception was in the highest degree flattering, and justifies a further and lengthier notice. The acting was very good, and the scenery was of course excellent. "Society" will be repeated on Saturday evening. To-night, "The Rivals."

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. JEHIN PRUME, the violinist, gives his first concert here to-night. The gentleman is one of the most surprising *salon* players we have ever had in America.

CONCERT.—Mr. CHAS. FRADEL will give his second grand concert at White Plains to-night, assisted by Mr. ERNEST PERRING and Mrs. CLEVELAND.

TEXAS.

The State Convention—Proposition to Divide the State—Important Report on the Freedmen.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The Texas State Convention is still in session.

Mr. JONES made a proposition to divide Texas into three States for the purpose of effecting a balance of power in the Union.

The Committee on Elections reported that four of the delegates had not been pardoned.

The Committee on changing the State Constitution reported in favor of making all changes which were best for the present and future of the State.

The report was laid on the table.

GALVESTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

The reports of the committees on encouraging emigration, opposing State laws, and prohibiting intermarriage between whites and blacks were adopted.

The Committee on the State Constitution reported as follows:

ARTICLE —. No slavery or involuntary servitude shall exist in the State of Texas except as a punishment for crime.

ART. —. Negroes shall have the right to sue or be sued, to make contracts, to hold property and to be tried by the Courts.

ART. —. In suits between whites and blacks they may testify in their own behalf.

A resolution was introduced to prevent obtaining damages for imprisonment under Confederate rule.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Meeting of the Parliament—Condition of the Province.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 22.

Parliament met to-day. Lieut.-Gov. WILLIAMS made a speech, which congratulates the members upon the condition of the Province. Its trade and the receipts from other sources greatly exceed any previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified at the condition of the militia; regrets that, notwithstanding the efforts of the British North American Colonies, the United States adhered to their determination to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty; is sanguine of the coöperation of the Provinces and the fostering care of England; and that trade will be so directed in new channels, and the fisheries protected, to meet the emergency forced upon us. Contracts for a railway from Truro to New Brunswick, and from Windsor to Annapolis, have been made. The speech is silent upon the question of the confederation of the Provinces.

CANADA.

Meeting of the Executive Council in Montreal—The Cattle Disease.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The meetings of the Executive Council have been brought to a close. The subjects under consideration were the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the defences and the public health.

A proclamation has been issued to the United States fishermen, cautioning them as to in-shore fisheries after March 17.

A proclamation to prevent the importation of diseased cattle will appear in the next *Gaseete*.

A letter from the Commissioners to the West Indies reports satisfactory progress, and that they hope to complete their investigations by March.

The Union State Convention of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Indiana Union State Convention will assemble in this city to-morrow, and will be largely attended.

Caucuses were held to-night for a general interchange of opinions, and to discuss the question whether to support Congress or President JOHNSON.

The conservative element seems to be in the ascendancy, and there is a disposition evinced to harmonize matters between the two wings of the party.

Proceedings of the Indiana State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The Union State Convention met at 10 A. M. Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE was made temporary Chairman. His address deprecated a division and urged the harmony of the party. After the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Tennessee Legislature—A Quorum Secured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The members of the Tennessee Legislature still persist in absenting themselves. A quorum was, however, got together to-day.

The Stay Law in Mississippi Declared Unconstitutional.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The High Court of Error and Appeals has decided unanimously that the Stay Law is unconstitutional.

Billiards.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

A match of billiards, carom, fifteen hundred hundred points up for the championship of Massachusetts, was won last night by E. DANIELS, of Boston. L. W. LANGDON, of Lawrence, being his competitor. The game occupied nearly five hours.

Attempt to Destroy a Newspaper Office.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 22.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to blow up the office of the *West Virginia Journal* at Charleston, W. V., by a torpedo. No damage was done beside shattering the doors and windows.

Maine Legislature—The Bill for the Assumption of the War Debt.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Feb. 22.

After an earnest and protracted debate, the House has voted, seventy to fifty-four, to refer to the next Legislature a bill for the assumption by the State of the municipal war debt.

Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 22.

Steamers *Albemarle* and *Saratoga* arrived from New-York. The revenue cutter *Kankakee* has been ordered to Philadelphia.

Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The British bark *British America*, which went ashore on St. Catherine's Island on the 16th inst., is rapidly breaking up. Her spars, chains, &c., will be saved.

COTTON—Upward tendency; receipts for the week 403 bales Sea Island, 6,169 Upland. Exports 481 bales Sea Island and 5,928 bales Upland. Stock on hand, 1,385 bales Sea Island, and 10,952 bales Upland.

CALIFORNIA.

F. W. Billings, Esq., Recommended by the Legislature to a Seat in the Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Legislature having passed a concurrent resolution recommending the appointment of FREDERICK BILLINGS to a seat in the Cabinet, the Governor has approved the resolution. This action, however, was taken before anything was known of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Fenian Congress.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 22.

The Fenian Congress was in session to-day, and all the delegates were present. The Committee nominated to fill vacancies reported the names of P. W. Duane, of Illinois; Edward L. Carey, of New-York; James Donnelly, of Massachusetts; J. H. Carlton, of New-Jersey; A. L. Morrison, of Missouri; J. Darley, of the District of Columbia; and they were all elected. Gen. SWEENEY handed in a report, with plans, which was unanimously received. The Congress adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Fire at Lexington, Mo.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 22.

The flouring mill of MARSHALL & GAST, the hemp warehouse of J. W. WADDELL, and the store and residence of Mr. WAURSCHAW were burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; insured for $13,500.

Sale of Fenian Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 22.

An agency for the sale of bonds of the Irish Republic has been established in this city by WAINWRIGHT & Co., bankers.

Movements of European Steamers.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The steamship *Moravian* will sail on Saturday, the 24th inst., in place of the *Belgian*.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The cotton market is greatly excited, and has advanced 1c. a pound. Sales to-day 3,200 bales. Middling, 46c. Gold, 136. Sterling Exchange, 146.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Shepherd Life in Brazil.

[*Extracts from a private letter.*]

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1865.

DEAR MOTHER: I had just taken my pen and your letter before me, designing to write you a long reply, when there seemed some disturbance among my sheep, and I was obliged to go and see what was the matter. I found it intensely dark, so that I could see nothing; but one of my dogs acts in rather a sneaking manner, and I have her tied up for the night. I hate to kill her. Dogs will sometimes get "demoralized" and worry sheep, when we have to kill them.

You ought to see my flocks in the lamb season, when I sometimes have thirty a day, and in a few weeks count seven hundred lambs—a pretty sight, and full of promise to the farmer, although they require much more care in a large flock, from the danger of their being trampled upon. These timid creatures are subject to panics, which often prove fatal to the lambs.

MOUNTED SHEEP FARMERS.

I will tell you about sheep-farming, and how we live out here, away from all old friends and acquaintances, and subject sometimes to terrible heartaches from homesickness, and then you will be able to localize us and bring us nearer to you at home. In the first place, you must bear in mind that our Winter is at the time of your Summer, our severest cold being in July. When I say hot Summer it will be perhaps January with you. The country, as I have before said, is one vast plain—nothing to obstruct the view or relieve the eye but now and then a cottage, a flock of sheep dotting the grass, and perhaps a horseman here and there driving in the loitering flocks. A farmer needs horses, more or less, according to the size of his flocks. I have at present five. It is a good business when a flock of fifteen hundred doubles in two years. Mine will do nearly so, notwithstanding I have lost three hundred lambs during a succession of storms. One man can take care of fifteen hundred sheep, if capable and willing to work. A hired man thus employed will earn from $12 to $20 (gold) per month, including board and lodging; and at the end of two years a capable man is pretty sure of being trusted with a flock upon shares, which greatly enhances his income. As clothing here costs but a trifle, and character is important and fashion unknown, a prudent man will save money even when only upon hire. But when he has an interest in a flock, and horses, dogs, &c., of his own, he is on the road to much more than a competence.

SHEPHERD WORK.

In Summer we let the sheep out very early in the morning, before sunrise, and if the season is dry, we drive them to water, sometimes three or four miles. In the middle of the day while the heat is oppressive, they crowd up together and take their siesta, seldom moving from the spot for four or five hours, or until the cool of the evening, when they commence feeding again. At sunset we shut them up in the corral (pen.) In Winter we do not let our flocks out till the sun has melted the frost and dried the grass, folding them always at sunset.

This is the *fair*-weather side of sheep farming, when it does seem as if we might talk of "gentle shepherds" and "pastoral life," and piping reeds, &c., but during a bad Winter and severe storms we shepherds have to take it in grim earnest. The rain will fill the corrals (pens), and they will become a mass of mire, which would soon spoil the wool; beside, the young lambs would be trodden to death by the old sheep. Then we have to "round" them, that is, be up all night with the sheep in the open country, and do our best to prevent straggling and stampedes, for when the wind blows high the creatures sometimes take to their heels, and run like all possessed, and the shepherd will need use patience and skill to arrest the panic. On these occasions several flocks will get mixed up, and there is much difficulty in separating them. The old sheep are easily recovered by the *mark*, but there is always more or less loss of the lambs.

MARKING OR "SIGNALING."

When a flock of sheep numbers several hundred lambs, we call the neighbors together (people who live within four or five miles of each other are neighbors here) for a "signaling." That is done by cutting the ears of the creature into a certain shape. Here I give you my signal—a sheep's head with a notch in the ears. I hope you admire my artistic skill in drawing that head. Where the signaling is well done it is easy for every man to know his own.

SHEARING.

About the beginning of November commences the shearing of the flocks, which is the shepherd's harvest time. We then drive our sheep to the plantation house, where will be gathered, perhaps, two hundred men and women (natives of the country) prepared to do this office of shearing. They are very expert, and will shear several hundred in a day, at a cost of about five cents a head. I have upward of five thousand pounds of wool, and only wish I could ship it to New-York instead of selling it at a loss here. It is, most of it, fine merino wool, perfectly clean and nice. It is a mistaken idea, and often asserted in the United States, that Buenos Ayers wool is dirty and filled with burrs. If burrs get into the sheep it is in consequence of bad farming, and a careless shepherd would find little employment here, where it is of great importance to keep the wool clean and free from burrs.

FUEL.

Our mode of life is not *à la* New-York; we have a way of our own. What do you think we have for fuel? Where is our coal, our hickery and oak wood? I must out with it without mouthing. We burn *sheep dung.* The corrals are sometimes two feet deep with it, and during dry and hot weather it is cut into sections of perhaps two inches in thickness, six inches square, like tiles or bricks; this is kept under cover, and if properly prepared burns with a clear bright blaze, affording a comfortable fire. It is perfectly inodorous, being in fact vegetable refuse with a very little animal matter.

LIGHTS.

When we kill a wether we save all the tallow carefully, and from this we make our candles, and it is also used for cooking purposes. The remainder is shipped for the market.

HOUSES.

The houses of us shepherds are not remarkable for elegance—no palatial dwellings, you may be sure. They are built of the soft bricks of the country, mortared with a mixture of mud and ashes I believe, the walls plastered with the same material mixed with straw; the walls are generally about a foot in thickness, the floors are composed of bricks. Our mattresses are made of sheep skins, or rather are composed of sheep skins, which make a soft, cleanly bed.

SOCIETY.

We are not fashionable; my * * wife keeps her silk dress folded away, as I do my best coat, for extraordinary occasions. We meet together now and then at the neighbors, where we talk of home, and get up old songs or a dance. I am generally called upon at such times for a story or song, &c., then I give the "Myrtle and Steele" in style. If you could hear me, you would think there never was a more undaunted fellow.

FOOD.

Our market is not luxurious, and—to own up—I do sometimes covet a little better variety. Such as it is we have an abundance. Our staple, of course, is *mutton.* Now mutton is very well under certain restrictions, (and ours is fine flavored, indeed, very fine; an epicure, even an English gourmand, might relish it,) but to breakfast upon mutton, dine upon mutton, sup and lunch upon mutton, is apt to make a fellow feel rather *sheepish.*

Last Summer I had a fine little garden, but the great drought of which I wrote you used it all up. Potatoes, melons, and, indeed, all kinds of vegetables, grow luxuriantly in this fine climate. Had we but friends, the church-going bell and the school-house here, we should be quite content, for truly our children are "some." My boy, little more than *four years old,* is out on a large horse looking after the sheep, and ELIZABETH and SOPHIE are perched up on a big seat, with a *lamb between* them, happy as queens. They are beauties—of course.

Pardon this long letter, (I have not half done; it might have been double the length,) but bear in mind that a lawyer will write fifty pages and call it "brief."

Relations of the White and Colored Races.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Gordian knot, to untie which had baffled the wisest, has been cut by the sword. Slavery is no more. From three to four millions of dependent beings—dependent on a master's care and provision—have suddenly been thrown upon their own resources. They are free, and must accept the boon, with its advantages on the one hand and its drawbacks on the other.

In the case of the white man, freedom allows of unrestricted progress in legitimate works, and opens the door for self-culture and social elevation. The course is cleared and he may run for the highest prize. But, in the case of the black man, freedom has fetters which embarrass its possessor, and encounters prejudices which moral and intellectual worth do not overcome. Physical peculiarities place a very distinct mark between him and his neighbor of Saxon blood. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" The question points to an utter impossibility. Such being the case, his freedom has hanging about it a dead weight, which he is obliged to drag along with him, under every effort he may make to realize the full advantages of so precious a boon. The race of freedom to him is not an obstructed. A barrier not easily removed—perhaps immovable—rises with discouraging effect on every aspiration he may indulge to place himself side by side with the more fortunate of his white neighbors. There is something mournful in this. Never do we look on a colored boy or girl, growing into these mortifying and disheartening circumstances, but we experience an emotion which the word pity fails to express. Say what we will that child is, in a sense, doomed. The white boy and girl stand aloof from him. Their very look tells him that he is no companion for them. Will this feeling ever be eradicated?

But all this, it is replied, is sheer prejudice. It has no just foundation. Humanity and religion both rebuke it. Be it so. Still the barrier is there. The combined power of religion and humanity have not availed to cast it down. How far this so-called prejudice, founded on physical peculiarities, is sinful, requires a somewhat nice casuistry to determine. If, to deny the black man perfect social equality be a sin, it should be demonstrated so clearly and convincingly, that every conscientious Christian shall reverence it and throw open the inmost sanctuary of social and domestic life to the black man as freely as to the white man. This, however, has not been done.

The *Suffrage* question does not in importance compare with this. For suppose the negro invested with the elective franchise, is he elevated to the same platform of *social* life with the white man? Even though, by personal culture, he might reach an acknowledged preëminence over masses of ignorant whites, the bad would still be upon him. He would be excluded from circles of refinement, and be made in a thousand ways to feel that he had not yet attained the highest privileges of freedom.

In a large Convention, called in Central New-York, years gone by, for the purpose of creating a public sentiment in favor of Negro Suffrage, there were many representatives, and a mighty power of eloquence. The whole audience chamber was, at times, lighted up with the glow of generous indignation against those who opposed unconditional and universal suffrage. A pause ensued, when there rose in a distant part of the house a black man who asked the privilege of saying a few words. It was conceded. "Gentlemen, said he, I thank you for your arguments and your eloquence. But, after all, you have not touched the question most important to us colored men. (Here some astonishment was by look expressed.) No, gentlemen, you have not reached the bottom of this great deep yet. The elective franchise is well enough. We should be glad to have it. But how far will that go to put us where we desire to be? We wish to be your equals in *every* respect. We can be satisfied with nothing short of perfect social equality. Give us what you will; if you deny us equality in social, domestic and business life, you keep us virtually slaves. The chains are still upon us, and freedom in its highest privileges is denied us."

No reply was even attempted to this fiery logic, and his words cut to the quick bosoms which had boasted of being the only friends of this oppressed and suffering race.

It is on grounds assumed by this keen, sagacious colored orator that we urge the importance, so far as practicable, of African colonization, that the black man may realize the enjoyment of true freedom in its highest and noblest sense. These views influenced, no doubt, our late lamented President in his colonization scheme.

But colonization can affect favorably only a few. Thousands and tens of thousands must live and die among us. This being the case, we are bound to make their condition as hopeful and happy as the circumstances will allow. Our efforts should tend to their intellectual and moral improvement. We should prove to them that physical peculiarities are no barrier to sympathy and kindness. Their higher political status—about which so much is said—should be reached, not by forcing, but by educating public sentiment. Nor should it be represented that the only true friends of the negro are those who battle for his civil rights. There are others who sympathize with him under *all* his disabilities and sufferings, are striving to fit him for the enjoyment of blessings legitimately within his reach.

When the freedman of the South, by culture and by experience, is prepared to exercise intelligently the full privilege of citizenship, we have little doubt that it will be conceded to him. But to put into his hand a power which he knows not how to use, and which must more or less be under the control of designing partisans, would seem neither to benefit him nor the Commonwealth of which he is a part. But make the enjoyment of this privilege to depend on his mental improvement up to a given point—supplying thus an educational stimulus with a prize in view—and you do much to raise and refine his nature, and to make his full citizenship, when attained, a blessing to himself and to the country. This may be called a conservative view. Nevertheless it is a view founded on principles which true religion and true patriotism must approve. It looks to the good of the black man and the welfare of the State. Would that it were universal; that intelligence—the ability to read and write—were everywhere the qualifications for voting—for we would make in this respect no distinctions—what a barrier would be raised against the corruption and venality now so universal at the polls!

Marking the footsteps of Providence in respect to to the colored race, let us endeavor to act in accordance with that higher wisdom which controls all human affairs. We cannot penetrate the future. We know not what amount of influence on the destiny of our nation these intermingled freedmen are to exert; but we deprecate a policy that shall impregnate their minds with false and impossible expectations of social equality. We dread as much, on the other hand, a neglect and contempt which leaves them to their fate, and foreshadows their extinction. God has imposed a solemn duty in regard to them. Let us try to understand it, by seeking from Him a wisdom which the most sagacious of our statesmen seem to lack. W.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions on Negro Suffrage and President Johnson's Policy.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 22.

Resolutions favoring negro suffrage and condemning President JOHNSON'S policy were introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. SCOVEL (Rep.) and lost. They are as follows:

Whereas, It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the great political law of America is that every change of government shall be conducted under the supervision and authority of some existing legislative body extending the protection of positive law to the polls, defining the general rights of voters, and protecting them in the exercise of the elective franchise; and

Whereas, It is a great fundamental principle of the American Government that legislation shall guide the political change, and that somewhere within the United States there is always a permanent organized authority which guide the footsteps of those who seek to restore governments which are disorganized and broken down; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress, guided by the highest preëxisting political authority, ought to, under the fourth article of the Constitution, guarantee to the States lately in rebellion a republican form of government.

Resolved, That a policy which utterly ignores the rights, civil and political, of the freedmen, some of whom have shed their blood for the salvation of the Republic, does not possess and cannot possess any elements of vitality or justice.

Resolved, That for New-Jersey, and in the name of the country, we tender at once our sympathy and respect to the bold and determined men in Congress who have been, and are to-day faithful to the principles that made us a party, and carried us triumphantly through four years of civil war.

Resolved, That the great cause which proclaims equality before the law as one of the fundamentel principles, is strong enough to survive the defection of any partisan, and that in the conflict for the rights of mankind we will adhere and maintain the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. SCOVEL, in offering these resolutions, said infidelity to liberty is a bad investment wherever made. ANDREW JOHNSON made the worst investment of his life when he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. He abandoned justice and trampled upon every principle that elevated him to power.

A lively and exciting discussion occurred on the resolutions.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Bill has been postponed to next Wednesday.

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MARRIED.

ARTHUR—HUDSON.—At the house of M. P. Mills, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. E. F. Mundy, JOHN S. ARTHUR, of North Hempstead, and PRUDIE A. HUDSON, of Smithtown, L. I. No cards.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

COGSWELL—WALTERS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Dr. S. F. Spear, B. F. COGSWELL and FANNIE WALTERS, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

PALMER—SEARS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, at Palisades, by Rev. F. Babbitt, of Nyack, Mr. GEORGE E. PALMER, of New-York, and Miss SUSIE E., daughter of the late E. H. Sears, of New-York.

SANIAL—MCCLENAHAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. N. E. Smith, LUCIAN SANIAL and CARRIE, youngest daughter of the late John McClenahan, of Brooklyn.

SOLOMON—ARONSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Raphael, assisted by Rev. Mr. Kramer, ISAAC S. SOLOMON and JULIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Harris Aronson.

WETZLAR—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. CHARLES N. B. WETZLAR and FRANCES, daughter of the late S. I. Isaacs.

WRIGHT—BRIEN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. E. A. Atwell, JAMES W. WRIGHT and Miss MAGGIE BRIEN, all of this city.

DIED.

DRAYTON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, JOHN DRAYTON, a native of Barrington, Somersetshire, England, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BANKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, of disease of the kidneys, LEVI A. BANKER, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 217 8th-av., on Sunday next at 1 P. M.

CONANT.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, Mrs. MARY W. CONANT, wife of the late Dr. D. S. Conant, of New-York.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Calkins, No. 187 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

DICK.—In Bloomingdale, on Thursday, Feb. 22, MARY DELIA, daughter of David H. and Mary S. Dick, aged 13 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

EVERSON.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22, CORNELIUS OSTRANDER EVERSON, son of George and Isabelia Everson, aged 3 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCBRIDE.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, WILLIE FELTT, the youngest son of Abram and Mary McBride, Jr., aged 1 year, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 509 West 22d-st., this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

MANWARING.—At Shelter Island, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 19, HORACE B. MANWARING, in the 60th year of his age.

☞ Hartford and New-London papers please copy.

NEILSON.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22, WILLIAM STAATS NEILSON, Jr., son of Wm. S. Neilson and grandson of the late John Neilson, M. D., aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 205 West 27th-st., without further invitation.

PEARSALL.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, THOMAS W. PEARSALL, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 16 Lafayette-place, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, ELIZA BARCLAY STEWART, daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of this city.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Lispenard Stewart, Esq., and of her brothers-in-law, Rev. Dr. Stewart, U. S. Navy, and Herman C. Le Roy, Esq., are respectfully invited to the funeral services at the Macdougal-st. Church, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHAW.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, ELIZABETH WATSON, daughter of William and Helen B. Shaw, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Jane-st., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALLING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, MATILDA E., youngest daughter of John D. and Jane P. Walling.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., 4th-av., corner of 19th-st., South Brooklyn.

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First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865		2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COIT,	DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
A. P. PILLOT,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
WM. E DODGE,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE,	JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRYCE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY,	WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,600,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 21 to March 7.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

OWEN'S LAKE SILVER LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and other purposes, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, March 5. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from March 1 to March 6.
CHAS. W. BOND, Secretary.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to purchase a limited number of these bonds at 25 per cent. LOCKWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

1843—1866.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1866,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
President.

Office Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR.
January 31, 1866.

The Net Assets Feb. 1, 1865--$11,799,414 68

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees, original and new policies	$1,154,066 94	
Renewals	1,818,654 82	
War extras and annuities	15,428 64	—$2,988,150 40
Interest on bonds and mortgages	461,752 66	
U. S. Stocks	262,329 52	
Premium on gold	94,999 88	— 809,082 06
Rent	55,833 34	—$3,853,066 80
Total		$15,652,480 48

Disbursements as follows:		
Paid claims by death and additions to same	$712,823 71	
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions	20,990 52	
Paid Post-Mortem Dividends, Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premium	58,730 87	
Paid surrendered Policies	190,691 40	
Paid Annuities	10,342 55	
Paid Taxes	38,076 52	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses	174,310 94	
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future Premiums	334,255 12—	1,540,130 63

Net Cash Assets Jan. 31, 1866, $14,112,349 85.

Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,475,899 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	7,348,622 30	
United States Stocks, (Cost)	4,468,921 25	
Real Estate	782,307 34	
Balance due by Agents	36,599 14—	$14,112,349 85
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due	$112,000 00	
Interest due and unpaid	5,084 73	
Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received	655,844 30—	772,929 03

Gross Assets Jan. 31, 1866 ... $14,885,278 88

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year $2,312,935 17

Claims unpaid, not due $122,750 00

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Policies in force Feb. 1, 1865	18,442	Insuring	$53,741,926
Total issued in the year 1865	8,600	Insuring	31,394,507
In force Feb. 1, 1866	27,042	Insuring	$67,136,433

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Henry A. Smythe,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	William V. Brady,
William Moore,	Lucius Robinson,	W. E. Dodge,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Coe,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Richard Patrick,	Wm. K. Strong,
Martin Bates,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
William Betts,	Wm. A. Haines,	John E. Develin,
John P. Yelverton,	Ezra Wheeler,	Wellington Clapp,
John Wadsworth,	Seym'r L. Husted,	Alonzo Child,
Alfred Edwards,	Sam'l D. Babcock,	Henry E. Davies,
John M. Stuart,	Alex. W. Bradford,	R. A. McCurdy,
Oliver H. Palmer,	David Hoadley,	Francis Skiddy.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners, { MINTURN POST, M. D. ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel, { WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. A. W. BRADFORD.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., [illegible] New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NO. 8, WALL-ST.

Offers will be received until the 1st day of March proximo for $350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock required to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the equipment of the additional road now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $500,000 more of said bonds ($2,500,000 in all) hereafter, for the same purpose, if such issue shall be found necessary.

The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, carry seven per cent. interest, payable quarterly in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road, more than 100 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, amount in the aggregate to only $20,000 per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's entire lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York,

Agent for the sale of landed estates, mines, tobacco and cotton lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many of which cover gold, copper, lead, plumbago, iron and coal mines, water power and mineral springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co.	John Torrey, M. D., U. S. Assay Office.
Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.	
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.	Messrs. Satterlee & Co.
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore & Co.	Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.	

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

FOR SALE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING a working capital only, one-third interest of fifty silver lodes, containing over fifteen miles of Argentiferous Galena veins, in the new Silver Mining District, Colorado Territory. To capitalists wishing to invest in mining interests, satisfactory inducements will be offered. An examination of ores is solicited, and a full description of the property, and all information in reference thereto, will be given on application to C. P. SYKES, of Colorado, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 49.

FLORIDA BONDS.—FOR SALE, TEN BONDS of the State of Florida, by D. C. HAYS, 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 5, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 23 to March 5, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., upon the capital stock, and so much of the scrip stock as has been declared paid.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, the 22d inst., and reopened Friday, March 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY, ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, (out of the earnings for the three months ending Jan. 31,) payable at the office of the company on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 155 Broadway, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GLENVALE COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 44, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.
G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax payable to stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; on Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free from Government Tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from March 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

57 barrels New No. 1 MACKEREL.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate,* must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the Flour and Sugar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1866.

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: 57th-st., from 5th to 9th avs.; 79th-st., from 5th-av. to East River; 49th-st., from 9th to 10th avs.; 44th-st., from Broadway to 9th-av.; and 3d-av., from 109th to 129th sts.

Specifications and blank forms for the proposals can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. A. M. CUMMING, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government wharf, south side of the basin, the following-named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz.:

The ESCORT, side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull and bottom metaled; length on deck, 161 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The MANHATTAN, side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. She is in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

The JOHN FARRON, side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains and general outfits.

The PECONIC, side-wheel steamer of 313 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened and metaled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

The HUGH JENKINS, side-wheel steamer of 209 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1,200 barrels; machinery in good condition, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

The STAR, side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 54 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels; vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

The BALLOON, side-wheel steamer of 204 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

☞ She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant effects in all departments on board for immediate use.

The IOLAS, side-wheel steamer of 184 7-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, &c., &c.

The JAMES JEROME, screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1,900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The CECIL, side-wheel steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

The L. G. CANNON, screw-steamer of 200 tons iron hull, built in 1862; draft 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

The IRONSIDES, screw steamer of 192 tons, iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

The FANNY GARNER, screw-steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length of deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The tug TIGRESS, screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine, diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

The tug KATE, screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One IRON RUDDER, made of 2¾ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on back; made of the best material and in the most thorough manner.

The Rudder was made for the steamer "L. G. Cannon, but not found necessary for her use.

One superior TUBULAR BOILER, taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole & Hunt's yard, foot of Thames-st., 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This boiler is in complete order and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7,000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin, superior chronometers, marine glasses, metallic life boats, Manilla ropes, engineers' tools, ship stores, ship furniture, &c., &c., too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this depot.

The above-named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Middle Military Department.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," AS FOLLOWS:

The steam ferry boat BALTIMORE, sidewheel double-end ferry boat, 464 tons. Length on deck over all 133 feet 4 inches; beam 32 feet, over all 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draft, 8 feet; hull in perfect order; iron fastened and metaled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service, with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government Inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller THOMAS SWANN, of 365 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened and metaled; length on deck 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 30 inches; boiler, machinery and hull, all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, &c., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture and crockery and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea, having been fitted up and inspected by a government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2,500 round barrels.

The steam propeller CONGRESS, of 472 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened, length on deck, 130 feet; beam, 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 3 inches; draft, 9 feet 6 inches; built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails in good order. Hull, engine and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats and life-preservers; capacity for freight, 4,000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery and cooking utensils for 24 persons; now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government Inspector in the last two months.
ADREON & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF HARNESS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Feb. 21, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described harness, viz.:

789 single sets lead-mule harness—worn.
472 single sets wheel-mule harness—worn.
42 single sets lead-horse harness—good.
55 single sets wheel-horse harness—good.
50 single sets lead ambulance harness—good.
211 single sets wheel ambulance harness—worn.

Terms of sale—Cash in Government funds.
By order of Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and Asst. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,

Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 15x22, and weighing about 20 tons each.

Two (2) box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—cash in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, valuable property on Broadway, Washington-place, South and Greene sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—No. 449, running through to No. 26 Mercer; 25x200 feet.

SOUTH-ST.—No. 69, northwest corner of Pine-st.; 26x56.6.

WASHINGTON-PLACE—No. 12, superb private residence; lot 42.9x96.2½.

GREENE-ST.—Stable, east side, 48 feet 1 inch south of Washington-place; lot 48.1¼x28 9.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

AUCTION SALES.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	70,000
Slippers, pairs	20,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	19,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouse located on Judiciary-square, 5th and E sts., back of the City Hall.

The medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:

Sulphuric ether, 500 lbs.; alcohol, 500 bottles; compound spirits of ether, 500 lbs.; simple cerate, 1,000 lbs.; chloroform, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of buchu, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of cinchona, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Mass hydrarg., 250 lbs.; Dover's powder, 250 lbs.; cod liver oil, 1,000 bottles; camphor pills, 1,600 dozen; compound cathartic pills, 2,000 dozen; opium pills, 1,000 dozen; iodine of potassium, 200 lbs.; rhubarb, 500 lbs.; powdered rhubarb, 250 lbs.; syrup of squill, 500 lbs.; compound spirits of lavender, 500 lbs.; beside other articles. Upward of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica,* in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Best oak-tanned leather, and in good order.

We offer 7,000 sets horse and mule harness, slightly worn, at $5 per horse or mule for lead harness and $6 for wheel, including bridle; 10,000 head-halters, $6 per dozen; do., with chains, $9 per dozen; 10,000 bridles and collars, 5,000 lead lines and reins, 3,000 second-hand saddles, very cheap, $1 to $3; 7,000 new and second-hand shelter tents, 50c. to $1 each; 500 wagon-covers.

Also, 500 sets new artillery and team harness, in original packages, half price; 200 new officers' saddles, only $15, cost $30.
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 339 North Front-st., Philadelphia.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE LATE OF MARGARET W. PIRNIE, DECEASED.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the executor of Margaret Pirnie, deceased, on the 27th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described premises:

PARK-ST., No. 65—Also fronting Worth-st., opposite the junction of those streets, now occupied by the Manhattan Brewery; containing 23 feet 6 inches in front, 23 feet 2 inches in the rear, and 143 feet 10 inches on each side.

BAXTER-ST.—No. 24 and the buildings thereon, comprising a brick front house on the street, and a brick building covering the residue of the lot adjoins in the rear No. 65 Park-st., occupied by the Manhattan Distillery, containing 25.¼ feet front, 25.2 rear, and 117 feet in depth.

BAXTER-ST., No. 22.—Frame house in front and brick building in the rear, containing 24.11 feet front, 25 rear, and 117 feet in depth.

BAXTER-ST., No. 20.—Brick front house on the street and frame house in the rear, containing 25 feet front and rear, and 117 feet in depth.

The lots Nos. 20 and 22 Baxter-st. adjoin in the rear No. 65 Park-st.

DELANCEY-ST., No. 113, AND NOS. 91 AND 93 ESSEX-ST.—Comprising the lot at the southwesterly corner of those streets, and the several buildings thereon, containing 21 feet 11 inches front, 21.10½ rear, and 100 feet on each side.

ELM-ST., No. 58, NORTHWEST CORNER OF CATHARINE-LANE—Containing 41 feet 6 inches in front on Elm-st., 20¾ feet on Catharine-lane, 37 feet 2¾ inches on the northerly side, and 44 feet 9 inches on the westerly side; frame building.

8TH-AV., No. 208—East side, 25.1¼ feet south of 21st-st., containing 24.11¾ feet in front, 27 feet 5 inches in the rear, 127 feet 10¾ inches on the southerly side, and 116 feet 7 inches on the northerly side; on this lot there is a brick front house on the avenue, and a frame house and a carpenter-shop in the rear.

AVENUE A, No. 28 and No. 144 2D-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER.—Containing 28 feet 7 inches in front, 28 feet 1¾ inches in the rear, and 80 feet 1¾ inches on 2d-st. and on the northerly side. Upon this lot are one four-story brick house on the corner of the avenue, and two other brick houses on 2d-st.

2D-ST., No. 142.—In the rear of above, containing 19 feet 10¾ inches in front, 20 feet in the rear and 26 feet 1¼ inches on each side. Three-story brick house.

129TH-ST.—Five brick dwelling-houses and lots on the south side of 129th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., each lot containing 20 feet 1 inch in width and 99 feet 11 inches in depth, with party walls. Also, one vacant lot on south side of 129th-st., about 280 feet easterly of 4th-av., 19 feet 8¾ inches wide and 99 feet 11 inches deep.

128TH-ST.—Five lots, each 20 feet in width and 99 feet 11 inches in depth, distant 180 feet easterly from the 4th-av.

The sale of each lot will be absolute to the highest bidder, without any limitation whatever, and is made for the purpose of a distribution of the estate.

All the property is in fee, titles perfect, and will be sold free of incumbrances of every nature to time of sale.

Executor's deeds will be given.
C. J. & E. DEWITT, Att'ys for Executor,
No. 88 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 45 LOTS IN THE 7th Ward of the City of New-York, comprising the entire block of land bounded by Cherry-st., Rutgers-place, Clinton and Jefferson sts., together with the mansion-house thereon, being the late residence of William B. Crosby, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of William B. Crosby, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

CHERRY-ST.—18 lots on the north side of Cherry-st., comprising the entire front between Clinton and Jefferson sts.

RUTGERS-PLACE—18 lots, with the Mansion-house thereon, situate on the south side of Rutgers-place, comprising the entire front between Clinton and Jefferson sts.

CLINTON-ST.—3 lots, with the brick stable thereon, situate on the west side of Clinton, between Cherry-st. and Rutgers-place.

JEFFERSON-ST.—3 lots, east side of Jefferson-st., between Cherry-st. and Rutgers-place. This property is most admirably adapted for warehouses or for manufacturing purposes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the old establishment, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.:

A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF THE HIGHEST GRADES FANCY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., selected expressly for first-class custom—consisting of very old choice brandies in bottles and casks; old Madeiras, ditto real Topaz, Manzanilla and standard sherries, superior old port, fine clarets, Irish and Scotch whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Club House and Wee Drop Gin, French cordials, Bourbon and rye whisky, Cliquot, Heidsick and other high grade champagnes, Havana cigars, fine green and black teas in original packages, English pickles, sauces, canned fruits, and every other article of groceries usually found in a first-class store.

ALSO.

THE STORE FIXTURES—Consisting of black walnut shelving, ditto counter, platform scales, refrigerators, show cases, weights, measures, &c.

They will be sold without reserve to close the concern, the lease of the concern having been disposed of.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 13 lots, ready for immediate improvement, on 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., described as follows: 2 lots north side 56th-st., 306 feet west of 5th-av.; 5 lots, 2 north side of 55th-st., 300 feet from the avenue, and 3 south side of 56th-st., 275 feet from avenue; 6 lots, 3 on 55th and 3 on 56th sts., 525 feet from 5th-av. Also, the valuable improved property known as Nos. 25 Chambers-st. and 1 Reade-st., between Broadway and Chambers-st., about 30 feet front on each street by 150 feet in depth; the buildings are five stories; first floors are stores; divided for offices in the upper floors. Also, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house north side of 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., known as No. 71 East 23d-st.; lot 28x110; house 28 by about 70, and extension about 16x24. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

PUBLIC SALE.—BY DIRECTION OF BREVET Maj.-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, the following ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be sold on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866, at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to wit: 150 tons cast iron, 5 tons wrought iron, 1 iron Forebay-flume, one large turning lathe, 1 rolling mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, &c., complete; 100,000 brick, (more or less;) 34 cast iron columns, (new;) 70 cast iron window frames, 8 anvil blocks, (cast;) 1,270 Josslyn's carbines, with appendages complete, (new;) 320 Starr's carbines, with appendages new and complete; 107 assorted revolvers, 930 cavalry sabres, 2,160 Burnside's carbines, 5,000 Enfield rifles, 46 N. C. O. swords, together with about 1,000 sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle blankets, halters, &c.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, &c., &c. One large lot of finely dressed granite stone. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms cash in government funds.
D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
JOHN KOONCE, Auctioneer.
HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 10, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST WARREN-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

EAST WARREN-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, No. 182 East Warren-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. House is in good order, and contains 18 rooms; cellar cemented. Lot 20.3x100.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER FRONTS IN ELIZABETHPORT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ELIZABETHPORT.—29 valuable lots, with water front, situate on the Crescent, corner Franklin and Fulton sts., together with the water-right in front of said premises. Elizabethport is the freight terminus of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, is accessible by water at all seasons, and for vessels of the largest class. This property, from its position and advantages, is one of the most desirable properties now offering for manufacturing purposes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THOMAS AND LEONARD STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

THOMAS-ST.—The three lots of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate on south side of Thomas-st., 50 feet west of West Broadway, and known as Nos. 39, 41 and 41½.

LEONARD-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick-front house thereon, situate on north side of Leonard-st., 75 feet west of West Broadway, known as No. 29.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock, at our galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st., fine oil-paintings. About 60 fine modern pictures by European and American artists, comprising 16 very fine pictures by the celebrated English artist F. Villamel, of London, of Spanish and English local subjects; also, several very fine old pictures to close invoice; on view two days before sale.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the mansion (lately occupied by A. Gracie King, Esq.,) No. 211 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in green and gold satin brocatel; carved rosewood etagere, marble top; rosewood and mahogany centre and fancy tables, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Chambers, maker; secretary and library bookcases, fine solid oak pillar extension table, marble-top buffet, solid oak dining chairs in morocco; rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, fine enameled bed-room suites, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, damask and lace curtains, lounges, easy chairs, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27,

at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 47 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the Handsome Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. Full particulars in time.

N. B.—We are prepared to give our special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences.
THEALL & CURTIS,
No. 28 Liberty-st.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF
OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette-square, No. 118 Camp-st.:

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1,219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1,218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1,120 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "Geo. Peabody," registered 1,018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 280 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 365 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 463 tons.
Propeller "Hussar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles," registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Halcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Col. Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Col. Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Gen. Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Col. Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. S. ALLEN, A. Q. M., Tchoupitoulas-st., New-Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

TERMS.—Cash, in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Military Division of the Gulf.

AUCTION SALE
OF
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
FEBRUARY 28, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-third auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

STEAM TUG MARIGOLD—Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG LABURNUM—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 South Gay-street, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.

534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic,* her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, on Pier No. 12 East River:
3,320 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,004 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Union* from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST. and 12TH-AV.; improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st., between Spring and Charlton sts.; 20 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 20 ft. by about 75; lot 87 ft. 5 inches in depth.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 40x115; buildings covering the plot.

BULKHEAD and WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground, 40 feet on West-st., running through to Washington-st., 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.

142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet east of 11th-av.

102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east of 1st-av.

12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north of 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., well built and in good order; possession May 1.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 Broadway, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., successors to J. E. Cooley. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 7 o'clock. Continuation of executor's sale of a private Library.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogue of an exceedingly choice private library, consisting principally of illustrated, standard and miscellaneous works of the best editions, and in splendid condition, among which may be mentioned: Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols. folio; McIan's Highland Clans, 2 vols. folio; Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., calf; Lavater's Physiognomy, 5 vols. 4to; Illustrated London News, 32 vols. folio; Jameson's Beauties of the Court of Charles II., 4to. mor.; Costumes of Various Nations, 7 vols. folio; Walter Scott's Works, 98 vols., calf; Alison's Europe, 23 vols. 8vo, calf; British Poets, 127 vols., large paper; National Gallery, folio, &c., &c. This library embraces about 1,000 volumes, many bound by Riviere & Hayday, and probably, for its extent, no richer collection of books has ever been offered at auction. Catalogues ready.

COIN SALE, Feb. 27, and following day, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sale of American and foreign gold and silver coins and medals. The collection of Robert B. Chambers, Esq., of Providence, R. I. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Executor's sale of the entire library of the late Mr. John Lafarge—consisting of about 600 volumes, the greater portion of which are Paris Editions, in first-class bindings of calf and morocco, full gilt, and comprising the works of Rousseau, Buffon, Pascal, Las Cases, La Fontaine, Picard, Chateaubriand, Dumas, Lelile, Moliere, Guizot, Boileau, Muller, Jouy, L'Blanc, Voltaire, Sismondi, Balbi, La Sage, Lacretelle, and other distinguished authors.

ALSO,

About 200 works richly bound, of the celebrated English and American writers, English and American editions.

On view the day before sale.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, executors of WM. VAN DINE, deceased, will offer at public sale at the store formerly occupied by Van Dine & Son, Keyport, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, P. M.: 1st. The homestead farm of said deceased, situate within one mile of the steamboat landing at Keyport, containing about 84 acres of land, beautifully located, with the Middletown and Keyport turnpike on the South, and the Holmdell and Keyport turnpike on the West, and a never-failing stream of water running through the centre thereof. The improvements are a good and substantial dwelling-house, large barn, wagon and cow-houses, and other outbuildings, in good order. Said farm contains an excellent young apple-orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; 290 choice pear-trees of selected kinds in full bearing; a large grape vineyard of the latest and best variety; a large quantity of Lawton blackberries coming in full bearing this year, and a variety of other fruit. Quality of the soil is excellent and highly productive in grain, grass, and truck of all kinds; the convenience of said farm to market, churches and good schools renders it one of the most desirable farms for a country residence or for profitable farming ever offered for sale. 2d. A tract of about 18 acres, situate 1¼ miles from Keyport. There is on the same a young peach-orchard in good bearing condition, and a young apple-orchard of selected fruit. To any one wishing a place for a country residence, this is most desirable, it having a fine elevation overlooking the Raritan Bay. The land is well adapted to trucking of all kinds. 3d. A store-house and corner lot at Keyport. The store is finished up stairs for a dwelling with a good out-kitchen; the lot is large and formed by the junction of Main with Atlantic-st.; the buildings are nearly new, the store is finished and fitted in the best and latest style, with a good cellar, and is certainly one of the best stands for a good store in the market.

Persons wishing to view the property can take the steamboat D. R. Martin, foot Jay-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
WM. H. VAN DINE, } Executors.
JAMES A. VAN DINE, }

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., parlor suites, pier glasses, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, tables, china, glass, silver ware, mattresses, table and bed linen, rocking and other chairs, lounges, sofa beds, enamelled suites, and everything for housekeeping, in lots for shipping and families and dealers. By order of Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

ROBERT C. FERGUSSON, GENERAL partner of ALSOP & CO., Lima, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chili, will represent said firm in the United States and Europe, using his own name in the business transactions of the house, for which it will be responsible.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT and GEORGE F. HOPPIN will be the acting general partners at Valparaiso, and JOSEPH HOBSON at Lima.
VALPARAISO, Jan. 1, 1866.
ALSOP & CO.

The business of ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, will be conducted by WM. F. BABCOCK and TIBURCIO PARROLL, general partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSSON, of No. 42 South-st., New-York, will act as agent for said firm.

R. C. FERGUSSON is prepared to make advances on consignments of approved merchandise to Alsop & Co., Valparaiso and Lima, and to Alsop & Co., San Francisco.
No. 42 South-st.

No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership, for the purpose of transacting business as Bankers and Brokers, under the firm name of FULLER, TREAT & COX.
R. J. FULLER,
R. B. TREAT,
ALLYN COX,
THEODORE COX,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY reëstablished the firm of PETERS & PROBST for the purpose of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds and Government securities on commission.
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN D. PROBST,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
No. 13 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

No. 25 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1866.

SAMUEL H. H. PENTON HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of PENTON, LUDLAM & UNDERHILL, the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of LUDLAM & UNDERHILL.
CHARLES LUDLAM,
JOHN K. UNDERHILL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK —PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York," belonging to "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-four feet eight and one-half inches, or thereabouts, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Said premises above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 39 Wall-st.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
d29-law9wF No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN LAIMBEER DECEASED.—Whereas, BENJAMIN LAIMBEER, late of No. 45 Cromer-st., Brunswick-square, in the County of Middlesex, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, departed this life in the month of August, 1865, having previously made and executed his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the first day of July, 1863, wherein, after directing payment of his just debts, and making sundry preliminary and specific bequests, as therein mentioned, he gave and bequeathed to such of his nephews and nieces not thereinbefore named, (the lawful children of his brothers and sisters) that might be living at the time of his decease, the sum of £19 19s. 0d. each; and whereas, as the said will, with a codicil thereto, not affecting the said last mentioned bequest, was duly proved in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 6th day of October, 1865, by all the executors therein named. Now, therefore, this is to request that all persons claiming to be included in such bequest, and to be accordingly entitled to the said legacy of £19 19s. 0d., will, without delay, forward to me, the undersigned, JOSEPH FRANCIS HOLCOMBE, at my office, as under a letter signifying such their claim, and in what manner they claim, and also inclosing a stamped receipt for the said legacy, in order that if found correct the amount may be remitted to them. Dated this 29th day of January, 1866.
JOSEPH FRANCIS HALCOMBE,
No. 42 Great James-st., Bedford-row, London, Solicitor to the said Executors.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, and tenders, cylinders 14x20 inch diameter, driving wheels 5 feet, outside connections with link-valve motion, new boilers, water tanks, 1,600 to 1,800 gallons capacity; all as good as new. Address A. B., Box No. 53 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE HYDROSTATIC PRESSES, made by Hoe & Co.; two of 500 and one of 250 tons, with beam pump for driving same, in good order and suitable for printers. Apply to or address the NEW-YORK CONDENSING COMPANY, No. 192 Front-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, PREPOSSESSING in her appearance, without friends or means, wishes to correspond with a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony. Address Miss JOSEPHINE MILTON Hartford, Conn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Feb. 24
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY, March 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

J. D. NAAR, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED.

The business of this Company in New-York will continue as hitherto at the offices, No. 57 Broadway; and, in consequence of the death of the late C. H. Edwards, Esq., be carried on for the present by the undersigned.

J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

NOUVEAU MONDE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT		1,150-horse power
PEREIRE		1,150-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS		1,150-horse power

Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2
(New sidewheel steamer)
carrying only cabin passengers.

Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 42 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

Prices of passage payable in gold.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Feb. 24
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 28
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	March 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	March 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 26, and SATURDAY, March 24.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, AND LAVACCA, TEXAS.

The splendid fast-sailing side-wheel steamship LILLIAN, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, is receiving cargo at Pier No. 13 North River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, having the capacity only for the bulk of 3,000 barrels light freight. For which or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The steamer GULF CITY is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. F. V. GAGE, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MESHANNOCK will follow on SATURDAY March 3.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage rates through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Palatka.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 3.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON
will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant Steamship
HUNTER,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 1.

For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 1, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The well-known and popular steamship
MATANZAS,
WM. LEISEGANG, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight at current rates.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

Cabin very commodious and elegantly furnished.

First cabin passage

$40 CURRENCY.

The above low rate includes meals and state-rooms.

Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
MARMION,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship SAVANNAH will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, and the EVENING STAR on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.

The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, CROWELL Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 24th February.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK, STATIONERY AND JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The half interest of an established book, stationery and jewelry business, situated in one of the pleasantest cities in Northern Illinois, and now doing an excellent trade, which may be largely increased. Capital needed, from $5,000 to $7,000. For particulars apply to HENRY JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., or JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway.

$15,000—$20,000.—WANTED A PARTNER in a well-established lumber business in this City, with the above amount, to increase the business; best of references given and required. Address LUMBER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

THE GOOD-WILL AND LEASES OF A well-established and easy business, requiring responsibility rather than capital, having business connection with first-class down-town houses, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Address W. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE shop, now doing a profitable business, is offered for sale, as the owner's other engagements are such that he cannot attend to it. This is a chance which is seldom offered. Price $50,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Address W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

"WASHINGTON SPRING WATER," SARATOGA, N. Y.—The agency for the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia is offered to responsible parties. Apply at the depot, No. 724 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS custom tailoring establishment, with lease, in the best location of Fulton-st.; yearly business transactions from $35,000 to $40,000; reason, retiring from business. For particulars call at No. 34 Norfolk-st., up stairs.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OIL REFINERY IN THE IMMEDIATE vicinity of New-York; one still, and all the machinery and fixtures in good order. For particulars, address OIL REFINERY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR sale and room with steam power to let. For particulars inquire at No. 91 Mercer-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000, TO extend an old established machine-shop in this City. Address L. D. E., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:20 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 3, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:30, 4:25, and 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.

C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.

NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.

As a medical clairvoyant Madame Ross exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the front door bell.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAVORED J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

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LAST NIGHT OF DON SEBASTIAN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8.
(Fourteenth Subscription Night,)
LAST NIGHT OF DONIZETTI'S MASTERWORK,
DON SEBASTIAN,
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its splendid mise-en-scene and great cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, LORINI.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET,
By Mlle. KRUGER and Mlle. LEONTINE VIDAL.
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,)
GRAND MATINEE at 11 o'clock.
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
ON MONDAY—FIRST APPEARANCE OF
SENORITA CARMELINA POOR.
LA FAVORITA.
TUESDAY—L'AFRICAINE.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

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GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 10 o'clock,
will be produced Petrella's grand work,
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its immense cast, including
Mlle. BOSISIO, Miss PHILLIPS,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
ADMISSION $1 ONLY,
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NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866,
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IRVING HALL,
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Herr LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet;
Herr EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violin;
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A GRAND OVERTURE
and
A SONATA BY BEETHOVEN,
arranged for 64 hands,
BY THE PUPILS OF THE CONSERVATORY,
to be performed on
SIXTEEN OF THE WEBER PIANO-FORTES

A RECEPTION

Will be given to
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1866, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, by the 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Further particulars in Brooklyn papers of Friday eveng.

RECEPTION OF LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

NOTICE.—Coaches bringing company to the reception of Lieut.-Gen. Grant by the Loyal League Club this evening, at the Club-house on the northerly side of Union-square, will approach from the east.

In taking up company they will approach from the same direction.

Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line unless passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT.
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.
26TH (CITY HALL) POLICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1866.

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EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN PICTURES
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The following letter from Major-Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General, shows its *authentic* and *official* character:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1865. }

Prof. Henry Coppée:

SIR: With the especial approval of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, I have the pleasure of sending you, herewith, such material as will be of service to you in the preparation of your history of "Grant and His Campaigns," and shall be happy to give you, at any time, any assistance in my power in securing accuracy and completeness in your work.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

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Shortly will be published: The United States During the War of 1861-5, by Auguste Langel. Also, Studies on Cotemporaneous Materialism, by Paul Janet.

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which is presented with its unequaled splendor of
SCENERY,
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

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Mr. STUART has pleasure in announcing that
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
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BENEFIT
OF
THE HOUSE OF RECEPTION FOR ORPHANS
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THE WAR,
on which occasion
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
with the warmest interest in the object of the institution, has most generously given his services, and will appear in his grand role of
RUY BLAS,
RUY BLAS,
RUY BLAS,
in the play of that title. To be preceded by the charming Comedietta, entitled
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Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8.
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MEETINGS.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A POPULAR MEETING of the friends of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART will be held in the great hall of the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock. BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., the eminent American traveler, will deliver a lecture on *Russia and the Russians.* Tickets of admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at the rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, and at the door of the great hall.

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EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.
The Biblical Historical Spectacular Drama of
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ISRAEL IN EGYPT
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IMMENSE EXPENDITURE.
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DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH
AND HIS HOSTS
TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL
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Prior to and after each performance, visitors will have an opportunity of viewing
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THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS,
TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS,
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HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA,
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents

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The new and brilliant
COMIC PANTOMIME,
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JACK AND GILL
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NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
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ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
Produced under the immediate direction of the author and inventor, Mr. G. L. FOX.
Mr. G. L. Fox will appear as..........The Clown
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Master Timothy..........as..........Harlequin
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Fifty characters in the pantomime.
For particulars of which see programmes of the day.
The original music composed by Alexander Tyte.
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J. E. OWENS..........as..........THE LIVE INDIAN
J. E. OWENS..........as..........SOLON SHINGLE
Which
TWO RENOWNED COMIC HITS,
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WELL SATISFIED LOVERS OF FUN,
will be retired at the very zenith of their triumphant careers in favor of
ANOTHER BRACE OF COMIC PERSONAGES,
Made famous by OWENS' genius as MODELS OF HUMOR and MARVELS OF MIRTH.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE LIVE INDIAN!
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LAST NIGHTS OF MME. KRINOLINA!
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The Cobbler and the Fairy. Cruelty to Johnny.
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Stump Speech. Clog Dance. Four Graces.
THE LIVE INGIN.
Hunkee Doree, the Live Ingin..........Dan Bryant
Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

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PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 11,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the principal music-stores.
W. SPIER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MANAGERS.

Managers of theatres throughout the United States are respectfully cautioned against performing the play of
LEAH; OR, THE FORSAKEN,
as it is the exclusive property of Miss Batemen. All infringements will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
L. F. HARRISON,
Agent for Miss Bateman.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1866.

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CLASSES for beginners, also for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

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No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

LECTURES.

PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND AND their friends, are invited to an important lecture at Hall, 814 Broadway, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Fenianism and Popery Identical; Roman Catholic Plots to Usurp Religious and Political Liberty in America.* By an Irish-American—a blood-relation of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats for ladies.

DR. BANNING RESUMES HIS FREE lectures to ladies on female and spinal complaints to-day, at 3 P. M., in Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers

FOR PRACTICE
AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION
IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
Apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Next term begins March 1, 1866.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and misses, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its tenth semi-annual session Feb. 5.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

A MARRIED LADY, HAVING NO CHILD, would take a little girl to board, with instruction on the piano; the best of care and attention given. Address or apply to Mrs. SMITH, at No. 129 East 28th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS ASSISTANT teacher in English branches, in a seminary within 50 miles of New-York. Address SEMINARY, New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 23,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the most successful farce produced in New-York for years, entitled
WHO
KILLED
COCK
ROBIN?
with Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, but which must positively be withdrawn to allow for the production of other novelties.

The performances will commence with the petite comedy of
THE TWO FRIENDS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
BENEFIT OF Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? AND WILD OATS.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
In the new burlesque entitled
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
FRIDAY, (seventh and last time)—Sheridan's Standard Comedy, the
RIVALS;
OR, A TRIP TO BATH.

Revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments and capital distribution.

In which will appear Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Geo. Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett.

SATURDAY—Second time, the new Comedy, SOCIETY.

MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, (first time this season,) Garrick and Colman's celebrated old comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
With beautiful scenery, appropriate costumes and very strong distribution.

In preparation, and never acted here, Brougham's popular Comedy, ROMANCE AND REALITY. To be produced with superb scenery and stage appointments, and a capital cast.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
TO-NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
The youthful and great American artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her indisputably successful personation of
Madge, the Cadger, } ATONEMENT;
No. 3 London Bridge, } in or the
Margaret Rookley, } CHILD STEALER,
supported by the favorite young actor, Mr. BARTON HILL and an efficient company.

Miss Western's performance of this new and impressive role is proving the
DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON,
and owing to the rush for places at the time of opening the doors, patrons would consult their own accommodation by
SECURING SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.
REMEMBER MATINEE, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. G. JONES.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.
MISS MATILDA HERON,
The eminent American Tragedienne, has most generously volunteered and will appear as
MEDEA,
In her own world-renowned tragedy of the same name.
Mrs. W. G. Jones..........as..........Orensa
W. Walter Grisdale..........as..........Jason
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE,
The young American actor, has also volunteered his valuable services, and will appear as "Quasimodo," in the drama of
ESMERALDA.
Mrs. G. W. Jones as Esmeralda | G. Brookes as Gringoire
The popular actor and favorite,
Mr. W. J. THOMPSON,
Has also volunteered, and will appear in the
RIVAL DUTCHMEN.
Bimblebeck, W. J. Thompson | Vatchall, G. W. Thompson

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT
TUESDAY, Feb. 27, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
of the
PERFORMERS AND EMPLOYES
of
BUTLER'S TROUPE,
who suffered by the late fire at
THE AMERICAN THEATRE,
No. 444 Broadway.
THE TWO GREAT COMPANIES WILL APPEAR on the same afternoon and evening.
Afternoon performance at 2 o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON

BUILDINGS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21,
SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock,
BIRTHDAY OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
ROBINSON,
LEVI J. NORTH,
AND THE FAIRY HOST,
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
AND
Mme. TOURNAIRE
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT ALL THREE OF THE MATINEES.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
"THE REPUBLICAN COURT,"
Now on exhibition at No. 625 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will open for exhibition, at Miner & Somerville's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, (between 13th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond-street.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
3. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
4. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
5. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
6. For regulating and grading, flagging sidewalks, and setting curb and gutter on Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth street.
8. For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and for flagging and reflagging sidewalks on Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue.
9. For building sewers in Hanover-square and Pearl-street, between Old-slip and Wall-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond streets.
2. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
3. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
4. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
5. Also, all the lots on south side of Fifty-eighth-street and both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and all the lots on west side of First-avenue, from south side of Fifty-eighth-street to one-half the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sixth streets.
6. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
7. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh streets, and all the lots between Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, and all the lots between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and one-half the block east of Eleventh-avenue.
8. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues.
9. All the lots included between Wall, Beaver and William streets, Old-slip and Water-street, and all the lots on both sides of Pearl-street and Hanover-square, from Wall-street to Old-slip.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1866. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. For building a sewer in Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (125th,) between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. For fencing vacant lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. All the lots on both sides of Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth (125th) street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. Two lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, February 21, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the session thereof now being held at the City of Albany, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Astoria and Yorkville Horse Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, to be formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating a horse railroad upon the 1st-av., Avenue A, 86th, 81st and 92d sts., in the City of New-York.

DATED Jan 17, 1866.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS

Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.
C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer,
No. 234 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE GREAT UNION MEETINGS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

of law as parties and as witnesses, for the protection of life, liberty and property—that they shall have the right to make contracts, to own real and personal estate, to enjoy the returns of their labor, and in all respects involving their civil and personal rights to be placed upon the same footing with other citizens living under the Constitution of the same country. He has repeated this over and over again in his public declarations. He recognizes the obligation of the Government to protect them during their transition from slavery to freedom. And he stands ready to execute fully and freely all the provisions of the existing law—which will be in full force for at least one year longer for securing this great end. But why this hot haste, this impatient and intolerant determination of Congress, to pass a new law a year before it can be required—conferring upon the President enormous power which he does not wish to exercise, and thrusting upon him vast sums of money that he does not wish to spend? It is not for me to canvas the motives of public action; but I can easily understand that in this case it may be quite other than that which appears on the surface. Certainly it cannot be purely and exclusively a desire to protect this class of our people, for the existing bill does that. Why, then, disturb it—why interfere with its operation? Unfortunately it is a question of sentiment, of passion, and action taken under such influence often aims at other results than those which its authors would be willing to avow. I must say that I look with distrust upon the action of the Committee in whose hands Congress has placed the entire control of this question. Not that I distrust the motives of the men upon it; but it is a novel thing, something entirely without example in our history for each House of Congress to abnegate powers which the Constitution in express terms confers upon it, and hand them over to a joint committee which sits in secret, making no report of its action, and giving to Congress none of the information which it was created to give, but sending down to that Congress, from time to time, changes in our Fundamental Law, and demanding that they shall be adopted on the spot. I say it is a new portion of our history, and it does not seem to me in accordance with the principles of our Republican Government. It reminds me too much of the revolutionary committees appointed to take charge of legislative affairs in the revolutionary times of France. God forbid that the same unholy ambition should ever seize any of the leaders in our legislative body, or tempt them to emulate such bad examples. I do not know, however, nor do you know, into what extremities passion may lead desperate and daring men; and from the bottom of my heart I thank the President of the United States for recalling the attention of Congress and the nation to the great fundamental principles which underlie our institutions, and upon which our Government, if it is to be permanent, must always rest. [Applause.] The President, in his annual message, and in this Veto Message, has laid down principles, without the maintenance of which this Government cannot exist and continue to be republican. Either we must adhere to those principles, or we must cease to be in fact, whatever we may be in form, a republican Government. We may, if we abandon them, still have a Congress; we may still go through all the forms of election under the Constitution; we may vote by universal suffrage; we may still have one in power at Washington who shall be called simply a President; but you will find that "the likeness of a kingly crown" will sit upon his head, and he will wield more than kingly power, unless the principles laid down by the President continue to form the basis of our Government. Republican Governments are rarely, if ever, overthrown by open and hostile force; they are undermined; their principles are disregarded, and other principles creep in under those very republican forms which conceal their real nature. The Emperor of France sits on his Imperial throne to-day by virtue of universal suffrage; and his puppet MAXIMILIAN in Mexico holds his deputized authority there nominally in the name of the Mexican people. Forms are nothing when the spirit of despotism exists, when the purpose to create despotic authority pervades any considerable body of influential men in the State, and they have the power to give effect to their wishes. In such a case it makes little difference whether they abolish republican forms or infuse their poison into the veins of the body politic under those forms.

JAMES MADISON, who, perhaps, more than any other man, was cognizant of the principles which were laid down in the Constitution of the United States, in one of the numbers of the *Federalist*—I forget which one—solemnly warns the American people that usurpation is much more to be dreaded on the part of Congress than on the part of the Executive; and he warns the people always to watch encroachments upon their liberties at the hands of Congress rather than on the part of the President of the United States. I cannot help thinking that the events of this passing time give practical force and weight to that solemn warning from that high authority; for I see that while in Congress there is a steady pressure for universal suffrage in the States, including all colors and all races, there is at the same moment an equally steady pressure at Washington for the consolidation of Federal power. There seems at first view to be a discrepancy here, but there is not the least in point of fact. Universal suffrage may only create more tools wherewith despotic power shall work out its own decrees. [A voice, "that's the talk."] It behooves us to watch with jealous care the dawnings of usurpation. I have never been, of course, as all or nearly all of you have never been, the advocate or disciple of that particular doctrine of State rights which was held in the Southern States, which gave to each State the right of sovereignty even against the superior sovereignty of the United States. Yet I have always held to the doctrine of State rights as it is laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and I believe to-day that it is far more important for us to maintain those State rights as they actually exist and are recognized in the Constitution, than it is to increase the authority of the Federal Government. That authority, as events have shown, is ample for all emergencies. Why, who can raise any question hereafter about this Republic not being a strong Government? We hear those sneers from the other side of the water sometimes, when they tell us that because we have no King and no Parliament, and depend wholly upon the will of the people that, therefore, our Government is weak. Our English *brethren* (we may as well give them that title as any other) [laughter] told us from the beginning that the moment the emergency came to test the strength of our Government, it would fail; and they consoled themselves and cheered each other by repeating, during the first two years of our war, the comforting assurance that the Republic had failed, and that their predictions had been fulfilled. There is an adage that "he laughs loudest who laughs last." [Laughter and applause.] I think, according to present indications from the same quarter, that they have made up their minds that this Government has not failed. It proved its strength in the crisis through which it passed; and there is not a single Englishman to-day who will not acknowledge to you that his own country could not thus go through a four years' war involving anything like the difficulties from which ours has successfully emerged. This Government is to-day the strongest Government in the world, because it has the will of the people for its basis and the Constitution of the United States for their guide. [Loud cheers.] The Federal Government is strong enough for all emergencies. We do not need to add to its strength, for that has been shown to be sufficient by the last four years of war. But we do need to maintain intact and in all their integrity those rights of personal freedom, control of personal action, laws of property, laws of crime, everything relating to localities,—we do need to maintain those rights in the States with a jealous eye. [Applause.] It may seem very well to announce to-day the policy and propriety of exercising absolute power in Washington over the rebel States because they have been in rebellion, and because we have by force subjected them to our will; but if you once establish the idea that the Government can exercise absolute authority, without regard to the restrictions of the Constitution, over any one State, and you will find that every other State as well may be subjected to the same power under other circumstances. To-day it may be South Carolina, but who will say that to-morrow it will not be Massachusetts or New-York? (Applause.) It will depend entirely upon the accidental ascendency of political parties, what States shall feel the power so created. We cannot afford to have the rights of States thus placed at the absolute control and discretion of any party at any time, in Congress or elsewhere. We have a written charter of liberty—a written guide for our conduct; and that man to-day is the best statesman—that man from the day our country was formed has been the best statesman—who adheres most closely and rigidly and conscientiously to the letter and the spirit of that great instrument. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, I for one believe these things to be true; so believing, I have acted upon them thus far during my short career in Congress, and I shall endeavor to do it to the end. [Cheers, and a voice: "And we will stand by you."] I have no fears of public disapproval, not because I do not respect the popular will, for there is nothing to which I bow with more absolute deference, but because I have the most unconquerable faith that the people, the real government of this country, is a people of intelligence, of wisdom, of patriotism, and of devotion to the principles of the Constitution. And I know that in the end those principles will be maintained. I deprecate any temporary disturbance of the harmony that should exist among people having the same objects and the same purposes in view. But better even that than a permanent departure of our Government from the constitutional path in which alone they can walk with safety and with honor. There is a great deal said about the disloyal spirit of the Southern States. I have no doubt that there is a great deal of discontent and ill feeling toward the North, and perhaps toward the Government of the United States, in the South, but I have known and watched carefully this state of facts. When the armies of the Southern rebellion first surrendered, the whole Southern people surrendered with them. There seemed to be an entire abandonment of everything which they had ever claimed as peculiarly belonging to them, and a submission to the will of the United States as a conquered people. That lasted all through the Summer—during all the time that the President was directing the action of the Government, and all the time that he was imposing upon them obligations, and advising them as to what measures they had better take. I say their relations with the Government, all the time that he was thus using his power as the Executive to set in motion the machinery of the State Governments, and bring the South into practical relations with the Federal Government, this feeling of loyalty, this desire to return, this willingness to be on the best terms with us in the North, constantly increased in the Southern States. I am not prepared to say that it is as strong to-day as it was four months ago; but I cannot help saying that it began to decay just when Congress met, and began to denounce them and repel all their efforts to return to the Union they had endeavored to destroy. If, therefore, there is an increase of ill-feeling, my own conviction is, that we may justly ascribe it to the language and action of Congress and of some presses and men in the Northern States. [Applause.] But suppose it to exist, now, and that this is not the cause of it; what is to be done about it? Are we to exclude those States forever from the duties, the power and the responsibilities of this Government? Are we to excuse them from paying their share of the interest and principal of our public debt? Are we never to look to them again to swell the great tide of our commerce which, before the war, whitened every sea, and brought treasure from the ends of the earth to our imperial coffers? Why, certainly, no one dreams of this. We must collect our taxes there, they say. How? Collect taxes to pay our debts from subjugated provinces at the point of the bayonet, by deputies from Washington, sent down there from the North? Treat them as subjugated provinces, and do nothing toward restoring their prosperity? Why, this is the dream of a madman! Every section of any country that had men in it fit to live would become exasperated and goaded into rebellion within one year after such a policy should be inaugurated. [Applause.] And we, moreover, should be deprived of the consolation of believing their rebellion wrong. It is precisely that which drove our fathers into rebellion. Read the Declaration of Independence—the recitation there of the wrongs that justified that great revolution, and you will see that they are the identical wrongs which a portion of our people at the North propose to inflict upon the Southern States to-day. If it were right to do this, or if the Constitution gave us power to do it, we could not afford to do it. This Government cannot afford to treat with despotic power and arbitrary rule any portion of this nation, no matter how small that part, or how great its sins may have been. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] If this Republic is to live at all through time to come, it is to live as the great exemplar of self-government, where all the subjects of law have a voice in making that law and in choosing men by whom that law shall be made and carried into effect. And we should do ourselves an infinitely greater wrong than we should do them if we continued permanently to make laws for the Southern States, and not allow them any influence or voice in the making of those laws. I need not tell you that I say this from no sympathy with the rebels who plunged our country into so desolating and terrible a war. You here who know and watch my political course, for I am compelled to express my opinions upon public topics from day to day, instead of concealing them for six months and then adapting them to the emergencies of the occasion, [laughter.] You all know that from the very day that this war was threatened, that I have done everything in my power to enforce its prosecution with the utmost vigor. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and "Good."] We had one duty to perform, and that was to crush it. When it is crushed, we have another duty to perform. Our lamented President, before he fell by the hands of the assassin, declared that it was our duty now to bind up the wounds of the nation, to take care of the orphan and the widow, and see to it that peace was restored to all sections, and to do this "with malice toward none and with charity for all." [Great applause.] It is a sentiment which any man might willingly die by; it is a sentiment which it is every man's duty to live by. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, I hope that reflection and the subsidence of passion will lead all our people, in Congress and elsewhere, to see that we are to live with these people of the Southern States who have been in rebellion as fellow-citizens in peace and amity for all time to come. As living under one common flag, we are to see to it that we so cultivate in the minds of these men the spirit of patriotism and of loyalty that when we next meet on the battlefield it shall be side by side under that common flag, battling against despotisms and despotic Powers wherever they may threaten our peace. [Loud applause.] If we are to have peace at all, we must seek it in the ways of peace, not in the ways of malice, hatred and uncharitableness. We must be willing to let the past bury its dead, and to live for the present and for future generations. We must consult the welfare and growth of the Southern States as essential parts of our common union. We must do what we can to renew and reinvigorate the sources of their prosperity, to build up and aid the new development of industry upon which they have entered, which is as new and strange to them as the climate in which they live would be new to most of us from this Northern sphere. We must aid them, and not check and retard them, in their new career. We hope for such a state of things as will lead men of capital in the North to go down there, mingle freely with their people, and join their efforts for their common good—and that the men at the South shall communicate as freely with the North. With this spirit we shall have no difficulty in restoring more friendly relations than have hitherto existed, for the great source of our dislikes, distrusts, jealousies and hatreds has been removed forever. Why, then, should we not join in this common cause? I believe we have a President who has at heart, more than any other political sentiment of his being, the purpose to restore this nation to the relations of amity and peace from one end to the other. [Loud applause.] It seems to me that the course he has adopted is not only the wisest, the most just, and most likely to produce good results, but it is the one which in the end must be adopted, for neither Congress, nor any other power, can keep these States out permanently. If this Congress chooses not to admit a State, loyal or disloyal, we shall very soon have a Congress which will do it, [hearty applause], and one that I am afraid will be much less careful in the distinction it will draw between the loyal and the disloyal than we are. This is one reason of my anxiety to have the present Administration and the present Congress bring about that great result. I believe they will do it wisely. I believe they will admit none but loyal men—loyal to the Constitution and loyal to the Union—who feel the same interest with us in promoting the common prosperity of our common country. The President proposes to restore the Union by the practical method of admitting loyal representatives of loyal constituents to take their seats in Congress just as fast as they shall be sent to Washington for that purpose. Congress proposes to exclude them—but it proposes nothing else. All its acts are mere obstructions—purely negative, denying everything and accomplishing nothing. Why does it not bring forward its practical measures? Why does it not propose either to make these States provinces or Territories, and govern them accordingly? Why does it not prescribe terms and conditions of admission? Why does it not put into the form of laws some of its theories of dead States, of confiscation and of government by deputy? Why does it not exercise the power it is so fond of asserting? If the President is a usurper, who has forfeited his head, why does it not impeach him? Why content itself with talking and scolding about what the President is doing, instead of doing something positive and practical itself? Now, my fellow-citizens, you know better than I can tell you that it is with you—the people of the Nation—that the final decision of this great question rests. You are the final arbiters of this great dispute. The destinies of the Union, which your armies have saved, rest upon your wisdom and your fidelity. We, who are in Congress to execute your will, have but a short time to live—our official existence is very ephemeral—our action is really of but trifling and temporary importance. In our two years of service, however badly we may behave, we can really inflict but little injury upon the long life of this great and vigorous nation. Its strength resists our most wicked blows—its vitality quickly heals the slight wounds we can inflict. If we act unwisely, you will very soon replace us by those who better understand, or will more faithfully execute, your wise behests. If we serve you and our country with discretion, with fidelity and patriotic purposes that rise above all passions and all selfishness, you will give us that approval which is the only fitting recompense a public man can receive for good service to his country and his age. [Loud and long continued applause.]

LETTERS.

The following letters were received by the Committee:

LETTER FROM HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1866.

SIR: Personal reasons render it inconvenient for me to attend the Citizens' Meeting called for this evening, at the Cooper Institute, to which I have been informally invited as a speaker; but, being clearly embraced in the language of the call, and seeing my name announced in the papers as one of a number who would address the gathering, I transmit this communication. I adopt this course the more cheerfully, because there will be numerous and distinguished speakers from abroad, who should be heard, and having little to say, I can best say it by letter. The absorbing and cherished vision of my life has been the preservation of the Federal Union, and now that the rebellion which sought its destruction has been crushed by the moral and material forces of patriotism, I pray that the desolations of the battle-field may be removed, and its waste places made to smile with the return of peace.

Believing that the so-called ordinances of secession, whether the result of force or fraud, or the sanctions of popular fury, were and are utterly null and void, in gender, number, person and case; that the States in their political framework are and have at all times been States of the Union, and that it has been the *people* of the States, and not the States themselves, which have been engaged in the work of insurrection, treason and murder, I have at all times, since the close of the war especially, urged that a broad line of demarcation should be drawn between the faithful and the disloyal, to the end that the former might be encouraged and rewarded, and the latter pursued and punished. Entertaining these views, were the office mine as it is that of the two Houses of Congress respectively, I hesitate not to say that with the ample power they possess to admit, reject and expel members claiming seats, I would freely admit all representatives duly elected who were personally and politically worthy, and reject all others; and, in view of the rebellion through which we have so successfully passed, should experience prove that members had been admitted who yet indulged and fostered a spirit of treason, however remotely, I would expel them by a more brief and summary process than that by which they were admitted. The practical teachings of a few such lessons would be more wholesome and salutary in the work of true and enduring restoration than years of time—than whole volumes of legal edicts, and more potent for the reërection of their social and political structure, and for enforcing good government, than an army of half a million.

I thus hastily discuss the foregoing question of representation, because it is really the one which occasions division and embarrassment, and which threatens estrangement and conflict between brethren of the same ties, and serious detriment to our beloved country. Unless, therefore, we can divest ourselves of passion and prejudice, and prosecute the work before us with the same patriotic zeal and unselfish spirit with which we marched shoulder to shoulder in prostrating the rebellion, we shall prove ourselves unworthy of the sacred trust given to our keeping. Our work is but half accomplished. The magnitude of our material power silenced secession, and quieted rebellion forever, and taught foreign insolence that, like TELL, we have a spare arrow whenever tyranny shall provoke it from its quiver. Yet all this will prove unavailing, unless we can rise to the true dignity of statesmanship in our triumphal career—learn to disregard the mutterings of individuals, cliques and sections, who have been crushed and mutilated by the wheels of the car of progress. We cannot reform them; we cannot wait for their conversion; nor can we, like the friend of the gutter-bound inebriate, go and lie down with them, because we have not power to help them up. Progress is the word. We must go ahead in the work of reconstructing Southern society. The longer it maintains its present status, the worse. Passion and prejudice may be acute now with some portions of the Southern people. Let it remain as it is now, and the complaints will become chronic. Set them in motion, and time will soon heal all but the fossilized grumblers.

My occupations are incessant and pressing, and I am unable to read, keep pace with, or even consider in detail the proceedings of Congress; and from necessity must content myself with only a mere general view *en passant*. I am not familiar with the workings of the present Freedmen's Bureau machinery; nor, am I able to weigh the several provisions of the bill vetoed by the President, with careful and instructive analysis. That millions of a race of men, suddenly emancipated from generations of servitude and degradation, should, for a season, require the fostering care of intelligence and philanthropy, can be doubted by no rational mind. That has been already extended to the colored people of the South, and should be in some form, a considerable time for the future. But, I hope and believe, especially so far as concerns the interference of the Federal Government, it may be temporary. I read the bill in question hastily when it was first brought to the public consideration. Some of its features I regarded with marked disfavor, and especially that which authorized the creation of offices by Executive power to an almost unlimited number; and there were other scarcely less objectionable. But time is not afforded me to specify. There is seldom harm and always safety in the exercise of the veto power. It converts hasty, careless and improvident, as well as vicious and unconstitutional legislation, and while it arrests error, its influences are all wholesome; for the truth never suffers by discussion and examination.

The President, deeming the bill unwise and unconstitutional, discharged a duty imposed on him by his oath of office, to return it with his objections, and for such conscientious discharge he is entitled to the popular approbation.

It may delay, but does not prevent such if any further provisions are required for the protection, sustenance and elevation of the unfortunate colored people as Congress may provide and the Executive sanction.

Believing that those who acted together in destroying rebellion should not be separated in completing the good work of restoration, over any mere differences of opinion, upon the best means of attaining a common and I am sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

LETTER FROM HON. R. J. WALKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1866.

Simeon Draper, Esq.:

Detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control, I must address it telegraphically, and not as I did after the fall of Sumter. President JOHNSON's veto opens the new compaign in favor of the Union. It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union, and the erection of eleven Irelands within its limits, to be controlled oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by oppressive taxation, or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury for the funding and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return to specie payments. Repudiation is disgrace and ruin, and the probable extinction of republican institutions throughout the world. This result, or large standing armies and oppressive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax; blight every field; becalm every vessel; break every bank and railroad, and ruin every factory in the country. It dissolves the Union, destroys the Constitution, and erects a military despotism upon its ruins. It would postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. European despots would exult, while the friends of freedom in the old world, and especially in Ireland and Germany, would weep tears of blood. JOHNSON is walking in the footsteps of JACKSON and LINCOLN, and reaching their sentiment. The Union shall be preserved. The prolonged government of eleven States as conquered provinces, enforcing taxation without representation, would permanently alienate the South from the North. It might drive them to madness and despair, and renew the civil war when our credit and resources were exhausted. We have emancipated, through a great constitutional amendment, carried only by JOHNSON's policy, four millions of negroes. Let us not attempt to enslave eight millions of our erring white brethren of the South. They will all welcome death before such a state as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in the South, and I renew the contest against it in the North. Congress has no constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pupilage is a dissolution of the Union. I cannot go with Northern or Southern disunionists. JOHNSON's policy alone can practically restore the Union. It has already crushed the heresy of secession at the South, and it alone has secured a constitutional majority for the abolition of Slavery. If the heresy of secession is crushed at the South and emancipation secured, the crowning glory rests upon the head of ANDREW JOHNSON. Slavery and secession—our only discordant elements—being thus extirpated, the Johnsonian policy will go on conquering and to conquer, not by the sword, but by wisdom and magnanimity. It will subdue at the South passions and prejudices; it will touch their hearts and conquer their affections. We shall hear no more of exceptional and individual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a Union of interest and affection; a Union of States with States and not with conquered provinces. We shall have the Union and representation of all the States as ordained by the Constitution. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, an ever-expanding, an omnipotent, an indissoluble and perpetual Union. Men of the South from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks and fight harder to get into the Union than you ever did to get out of it. You fought us under the Secession flag with unsurpassed courage and endurance to get out of the Union. Come now, our erring but still much loved brethren of the South, and reassemble with us again at the political family altar at Washington. Come with loyal hearts under the flag of our sires and to the music of the Union, and we will give you a cordial welcome. Come and the recording angel will blot out in reconciliating tears the memory of human follies and frailties. The people on whom JOHNSON has always relied are with him and will welcome back all loyal Unionists to seats in both Houses of Congress.

R. J. WALKER.

Mr. A. A. LOW, who occupied the chair after the retirement of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CUTTING, stated that as other gentlemen who were expected to address the meeting were not present the meeting would adjourn, which, with cheers for the President, Mr. SEWARD and the Union, it did.

This was, without exception, the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the Cooper Institute. The audience was composed of intelligent appreciative men and women, among whom were very many from adjacent cities. On the platform were Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, E. C. Benedict, Judge Daly, Postmaster Dennison, Gov. Randall, David Dudley Field, A. A. Low, Abram Wakeman, Señor McKenna, Senator Strong, Senator Andrews, Robert Murray, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, and others of prominence.

The police, under Capt. CAFFREY, kept admirable order, and are deserving of credit for their quiet and serviceable endeavors in that direction.

Outside Demonstrations.

After the hall had been crowded to its utmost capacity, a competent police force was stationed at the doors to prevent the unnecessary filling up of the stairways. This admirable arrangement contributed materially to the comfort of the people who were inside, as a constant current of fresh air was provided through the passage-ways. The Police obeyed their orders with a precision most commendable, however disappointing to the thousands who desired to get in, but who had to ventilate their enthusiasm in the support of the President outside.

Throughout the evening there was a brilliant and continuous display of fireworks in great variety. The vast multitude, finding it impossible to participate in the feast which so many were enjoying inside, endeavored to have meetings of their own outside, but the great desire to see Secretary SEWARD, who had so narrowly escaped the same fate as President LINCOLN, was the ruling inspiration, and prevented any formal organization. This was owing to the restless hope which every one indulged of the probability of being able to get inside, if but for a moment, to see the great oracle of the State Department, and to give him at least one welcome cheer.

Nevertheless there were patriotic men who responded to the necessities of the hour, and from the spontaneous feelings of their hearts spoke out warm words and strong words for the President of the United States and in support of the wisdom he had evinced in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. As the crowd changed new men sprung up and gave utterance to sentiments in accordance with the call of the meeting, which continually received most hearty responses from the assemblage.

The speakers were all unknown to fame, the creations of the crisis; in that fact indicating how near to the hearts of the loyal masses of the people of the United States lies the welfare of the whole country, in the form in which President JOHNSON has proposed to promote it in his recent message to Congress.

When speaking ceased, the people cheered loudly for the President, for the Union, for the veto message and for the Stars and Stripes, in rapid succession, with an enthusiasm and vigor which echoed far away from the spot, as if they were determined to make the sound of their voices penetrate the White House at Washington with the whole-souled encomium, "Well done good and faithful servant."

Among the enthusiastic multitude were observed large numbers of ladies, who, although somewhat, perhaps considerably, disappointed in not being able to gain admission to the interior of Cooper Institute, nevertheless seemed to linger with the masses, and encourage the fervor and the enthusiasm which characterized the occasion.

Had arrangements been made previously for outside meetings, there might have been four or five organized, and each stand would have been surrounded by thousands of hearers. This plan would undoubtedly have been carried out had the Committee of Arrangements anticipated such a unanimity of public sentiment as that which was evinced. The full report of the proceedings which is furnished in the TIMES will be ample for the gratification of those who desire to know what was said by the representatives of the sentiments of the American people on the platform of the Cooper Institute last night.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

A Resplendent Day—The City in Gala-day Attire—The Civic and Military Display—The Grant Presentation—Salutes at the City Hall and in Union-square—Trinity Chimes—The Fireworks.

Four years ago yesterday the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth was observed with a zest and unanimity never before exhibited. The tidings of the unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson to Gen. GRANT were yet fresh from the field, and they encouraged us to hope that the days of the rebellion were nearly numbered. Hence the enthusiasm with which we celebrated. Shops were very generally closed and business was suspended; the streets—then knee-deep with slime—were filled with joyful throngs, and the military were abroad in full feather until the curtains of evening fell, and the day was closed with banqueting and an unprecedented illumination of the city.

No anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country has since been so exuberantly joyous as was yesterday. The day was a resplendent Spring day in Winter. The air was balmy, and there was just sufficient breeze from the southwest to float the thousands of starry flags which graced the housetops of the city and the spars of the shipping at the piers and in the harbor. The streets through which the military were to move had been swept to comparative cleanliness. Business below Fulton-street was suspended; the temples of the money-changers of Wall-street were deserted, and throughout the regions of wholesale traffic a Sabbath silence prevailed, and was broken only by

TRINITY CHIMES

at noonday. The chimes, which were rung by Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, were as follows: 1. Ringing the changes on eight bells; 2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; 3. Quiet, Lord, my froward Heart; 4. Evening Bells; 5. Last Rose of Summer; 6. Blue Bells of Scotland; 7. Samson, from HANDEL's chorus, "Then Round About the Starry Heavens; 8. What Fairy-like Music; 9. Home, Sweet Home; 10. The Soldier's Return; 11. Yankee Doodle; 12. Old Hundredth Psalm. A multitude of more than two thousand persons listened to the performance of the chimer in his eyrie.

THE SALUTES.

No holiday in New-York is properly inaugurated until somebody has burned a quantity of gunpowder. This part of the programme yesterday was enacted at Union-square and in the City Hall-park, the managers of the ordnance firing a salute of one hundred guns at Union-square as the military passed the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON at noon, and repeating the salute of one hundred guns in the City Hall-park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after the military had been reviewed by Mayor HOFFMAN. The two hundred guns were in honor of the day and of the President of the United States and his recent veto. A national salute was fired on the Battery at noon by the Veterans of 1776.

THE MILITARY.

The Third, Fourth and Eleventh Regiments of the New-York State National Guard, all paraded yesterday. At 11 o'clock A. M., the regimental line of the Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) Col. BENDIX commanding, at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street, was formed, when Col. GEBHARD, of Gov. FENTON's staff, presented, in behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, a stand of colors, in the name of the State. The Colonel's remarks were few but pointed, and the reply of Col. BENDIX was an earnest promise that the colors should not be disgraced by the Third Veterans. The appearance of the command, numbering about three hundred men, was very fine.

As the Third were brought to a "present" in saluting their colors, the drums of the Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves) Col. HULL commanding, were heard approaching. As soon as the Third could make room for them the Fourth marched up, and formed in two columns by wings, over 300 muskets appearing in line. After the customary formalities, and an inspection of the regiment by Gen. HALL, of the Governor's staff, Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL, commanding the Fourth Brigade, presented to the command a set of colors supplied by the State. The speech of Gen. ASPINWALL, which was a brilliant effort, was received with enthusiasm by the speatators and the Veterans. In receiving the colors, Col. HULL thanked the State through his superior officer for the trust reposed in the regiment, and pledged himself and his command to defend the State in the hour of peril.

Both regiments were then marched out of the Arsenal in column, leading down-town, and striking through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue. They were greeted everywhere along the route of march with generous plaudits. At the intersection of Ninth-street and Fifth-avenue the honor of a marching salute was paid Major-Gen. HOOKER, and the hero of the battle above the clouds appeared on a balcony, in full uniform, and responded to the dipping of the colors of the regiments as they passed. Entering Broadway, the column halted, and passed in review before Lieut.-Gen. GRANT at the Metropolitan Hotel. The military then resumed the march to the Park, and there paid the Mayor and City officials the honor of a marching salute, after which the regiments moved up-town to their respective armories. After the parade the officers of the Fourth Regiment were introduced to Gen. GRANT at the Metropolitan.

The Eleventh Regiment M. G. Rifles also paraded with about 600 men in line. They marched down the Bowery to the Park, passing in review before the Mayor, and proceeding up Broadway they paid Gen. GRANT the compliment of a marching salute.

The Veterans of 1812, commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. RAYMOND and Col. DALLY, made their customary parade, under escort of the First Company of Washington Continental Guard. They saluted the TIMES Office while *en route* down town. Only 47 of the veterans appeared in line, and as a singular coincidence they were preceded by the Forty-seventh Regiment Drum-corps. After the parade the veterans sat to their usual dinner at Crook's Hotel, in Chatham-street.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. GRANT BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The reception, last evening, was in every respect a marked success, and from beginning to end reflects the highest credit on the management. Neither crush nor confusion marred the pleasure of the time, a perfect order reigning throughout, from cloak-room to reception-room.

At 8 o'clock very many of the guests had arrived, and the promenaders seemed to realize to the full the evidences of good taste everywhere present in the surrounding decorations. Fair women and brave men—the brave in arms—the brave in bullion—the eminent in religion, in law, in letters—representative men of all the estates, and their wives and daughters, made up a *tout ensemble* wonderfully impressive for these mere democratic times.

At 8:30 o'clock Gen. GRANT arrived and appeared for a few minutes at the window of the Committee-room, looking down upon the throng below. Accompanied by the members of the League he then descended and took his seat upon the platform beside the Chairman, S. A. RUGGLES, Esq. Of course, his passage through the sea of satin, moire antique and laces was quite an achievement, in which he was all but overwhelmed with waves of silk and waves of sound.

Mr. SAMUEL A. RUGGLES, First Vice-President of the Union League Club, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are assembled on this national anniversary, ever sacred to the American heart, to render the tribute justly due to the three great Commanders of our American Republic, holding the highest rank in our military service, to whose achievements, at successive stages of our national life, we owe the foundation, the aggrandizement and the preservation of our National Union. First and foremost, we are here to refresh and renew the expression of our deep and undying reverence for the Father of his Country—the very founder of our nation—great alike in peace and in war, who wisely and firmly and ineradicably planted the young Republic from the ocean to the Mississippi. We are also here, especially to honor the gallant and noble-hearted Chieftain, covered with years and with renown, who victoriously carried the arms of the Union from the Gulf to the Capital of Mexico, and there refused a proffered sceptre, content to push the boundaries of his country across the broad continental interior, out to the golden-gate of the Pacific. Last, not least, we are here to testify our heartfelt homage and admiration for the indomitable hero, whose iron arm and comprehensive military genius, seizing and subduing the great rebellion, has preserved and perpetuated for centuries to come the American Union, undivided and invisible from ocean to ocean, one of the formost Powers of the globe. Can our Republic ever pay the debt of gratitude due for deeds like these? A little monarchial island may lavish its millions on the Marlboroughs, the Wellingtons, the Nelsons who fight its battles, but by what measure shall a republican continent pay for its preservation from dismemberment, anarchy and ruin. May we not find at least some fitting mode for testifying, however feebly, our exalted appreciation of services so transcendent? This is the question now before us; and I venture to leave it to a portion of this audience, in whose behalf my esteemed friend Hon. Mr. WADSWORTH will now be heard.

Mr. WADSWORTH then came forward and delivered a brief but eloquent address to the assemblage, appealing to their memories of the glories of the departed WASHINGTON, and the worthy heirs to his renown in the persons of SCOTT and GRANT. He then read the following address to Gen. GRANT:

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

GENERAL: With the desire of expressing, in an acceptable manner, that admiration which we have always entertained for your character and career, we have procured and now ask you to accept the portrait of your illustrious predecessor, in that high trust to which the favor of God and the discerning love of the American people have called you. We would fain hope that this token of our regard, painted by WILLIAM PAGE, will be deemed by you neither unfit nor unwelcome.

Through an active military career of more than half a century, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT adorned his profession by the culivation of every sentiment that can honor a man, and the practice of every virtue that becomes a Christian. A soldier in every fibre of his being, he has been as conspicuous by his humanity as by his bravery, and has been as uniformly ardent and efficient in preserving peace as in conducting war.

Trusting that your own career may be equally prolonged, we remain, yours devotedly,

Hamilton Fish, C. E. Detmold, Leonard W. Jerome, Effingham H. Nichols, Charles B. Collins, R. Bayard, C. Butler, H. G. Stebbins, Richard Butler, C. S. Smith, Peter Cooper, Henry A. Smythe, Horace B. Claflin, Moses H. Grinnell, Willis Gaylord, Henry Clews, Edwin Hoyt, James Wadsworth, George Opdyke, William E. Dodge, Marshall O. Roberts, E. S. Sanford, Simeon Draper, Ben. Holladay, George Griswold, E. A. Quintard, Wilson G. Hunt, R. D. Lathrop, John H. Hall, J. Butler Wright.

To which Gen. GRANT replied as follows:

GRANT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: The notice of your intention to present me with PAGE's portrait of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, was duly received. This is not the first token received by me of the friendship and generosity of the citizens of your metropolis, or of yourselves. This, nevertheless, one which I will always cherish and value, both for what it is and for those who have done me this great honor.

The portrait of one who has rendered such vast service to the Republic, and whose services have continued through so many years, possesses a peculiar value to me. Please accept my heartfelt thanks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obt. servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.

Mr. STEVENS, to whom most of the arrangements relative to this presentation were committed, received yesterday the following telegram from Gen. SCOTT:

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 20, 1866.

Simon Stevens, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: You transmit to me an invitation, this moment received, compounded of elements well calculated to soothe a wornout soldier.

I am asked to meet many of the principal citizens of our principal city, the day after to-morrow—the birthday of the Father of our Country—the occasion being to present to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT a portrait of his immediate predecessor, who more than a year ago inscribed a book to him in these words:

"From the oldest to the greatest General."

(Signed,) WINFIELD SCOTT.

Mr. RUGGLES then addressed himself, this time exclusively to the ladies, to whose tender mercies he said he would commit the guest of the evening in all confidence. Gen. GRANT then came forward, and for an hour at least was the dispenser of a hurricane of shakes and the pleased recipient of a multitude of smiles, and odors enough to precipitate the Summer, already present in its sunshine and its fragrance.

The reception over, those who hungered supped, and those to whom the least of eyes was all sufficient rolled luxuriously away on wheels, to be followed at a later hour by those who lingered.

And thus another of these *fêtes* has passed away, a completed thing, a pleasure to all concerned in it.

A VARIETY OF DEMONSTRATIONS.

From an early hour until nightfall gaily-attired target companies wandered about the streets, and were much admired by the crushing multitudes that almost blockaded the sidewalks. Among the most curious of all the displays was a procession of WILLIAM LALOR's meat-carts, with mammoth sides of beef therein, preceded by a band of music. The show was everywhere received with shouts of laughter.

The Committee of Relief for Disabled Veterans, at the Relief Agency, No. 136 Canal-street, distributed supplies of sugar, tea, coffee, etc., and some pocket money and smoking tobacco to disabled soldiers and sailors.

In the evening the Eighth Regiment gave a superb ball at the Academy of Music, the Seventy-first Regiment gave a promenade concert and battalion drill at the State Arsenal, and this entertainment and the annual ball of the Ninety-sixth Regiment were well attended.

THE FIREWORKS.

Fireworks were exhibited at the City Hall, Madison-square, Jackson-square, Tompkins-square, Broadway and Forty-third-street, West Broadway and Franklin-street, East Broadway and Grand-street, Marion and Spring streets, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue; and at the Battery, and a band of music was stationed at each of these places. The display at the City Hall commenced with a flight of rockets, at 7 o'clock, and was witnessed by nearly fifty thousand persons. The pieces, as designated by the pyrotechnists, are as follows: The Indian Palmetto, Golden Circle and Grecian Battery, Persian Rose, Cross of Peru, Yew Tree, Tribute to Ceres, Zania Peruvia, Saturn and his Satellites, Star of America, Star of Independence, Golden Waterfall, Yankee Windmill, Passion Flower, Fairies' Frolic, and, lastly, a Grand Temple of Liberty, covering the centre front of the City Hall, and representing GEORGE WASHINGTON, flanked by Justice and Liberty. Over the heads of the three figures were three golden eagles; and underneath the whole were the words: "WASHINGTON, the Father of Our Country." The pyrotechnic display was concluded without accident at about 8:30 o'clock, and at 9 the vast multitude had dispersed.

THE DAY IN JERSEY CITY.

The day was more generally observed in Jersey City yesterday than ever before. The courts were adjourned, the public offices closed, and business was very generally suspended. Flags were raised on all the public buildings, the hotels, and on many dwellings, and all the North River ferryboats were gaily decked with bunting. There was no military parade.

THE DAY ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Staten Island Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS delivered an address upon the "Life and Times of WASHINGTON." The speaker began with WASHINGTON at school, when, at the age of 13, with no advantage beyond the commonest schools of his day, he was master of the difficult parts of his arithmetic, and had made a fair advance in geometry. Earlier than this he wrote out, in a series of excellent maxims, his "Rules of behavior in company and conversation," and it is enough to say of them, they were worthy of WASHINGTON. Young WASHINGTON left school before entering upon his sixteenth year, and manifested during the last two years of his studies a partiality for surveying, and for putting his studies into practical use in the neighborhood where he lived. His books showed a love of neatness and order which he carried with him through life, and which were of immense advantage to him as the head of the army, and as President of the United States. A kind Providence shaped alike his boyhood and his mature years. It was a favorite plan of his elder brother, LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, an accomplished officer serving the British under Gen. WENTWORTH and Admiral VERNON, in the seige of Carthagena to place GEORGE, with his own consent in the British Navy, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for this purpose in 1746; but the solicitude of the mother, ever watchful and proud of her son, dissuaded him from the contemplated separation from one so well beloved. Mr. BROOKS dwelt at some length upon WASHINGTON's services when, at the age of 22, he entered the service of the British against the French in 1754, and then pursued his hero through the oft-written scenes of his eventful life down to his peaceful death, and closed by comparing him with the heroes of ancient time—to FABIUS, who was patient; to HANNIBAL, who was cautious; to SCIPIO, who was forbearing and continent, and to CÆSAR, who was brave and forgiving. WASHINGTON, said Mr. BROOKS, bound and blended all these qualities in himself.

A WOMAN FATALLY SHOT.

During yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH STIENBECHER, residing at No. 475 Ninth-avenue, was accidentally shot by some boys, in Forty-seventh-street, who were firing pistols. One of them incautiously placed a bullet in his weapon, and on his firing it the ball took effect in her breast. The wound is considered fatal. ADOLPH ACKERMAN and JOHN R. LEROY were arrested by the Twenty-second Precinct Police and held for examination.

Observance of the Day Elsewhere.

IN BROOKLYN.

There was no military parade. The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. MESSEROLE, gave a grand promenade concert at their armory in Fourth-street, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A national salute was fired from Fort Greene, and all the public offices were closed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON THE VETO MESSAGE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 22.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, a series of resolves were introduced regretting the act of President JOHNSON in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to give the negroes that protection for which its honor stands pledged, and to which the gallant conduct of the colored soldiers entitles them.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message by a vote of 90 to 18.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 22.

A large political meeting was held to-day in Grover's Theatre, in favor of the President's policy.

The National Monument Society held their anniversary to-day. President JOHNSON presided, and made a few remarks, alluding to WASHINGTON's Farewell Address as containing the principles by which he sought to be guided, and expressing the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the structure to be completed as an enduring memorial to the restoration of all the States to their proper relations to the general government.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

A grand mass meeting will be held here to-morrow evening, to indorse the administration of President JOHNSON. Business will be entirely suspended, and the citizens and military will unite in the celebration. Delegates from all parts of the State are rapidly pouring in to participate in the meeting.

IN WASHINTTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The birthday of WASHINGTON is being duly celebrated here.

Business is nearly altogether suspended, and the public departments are closed in honor of the day.

Flags are flying in all directions.

The weather is bright, calm and Spring-like.

IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The birthday of WASHINGTON will be celebrated with great *éclat* here to-morrow.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The day is observed here by an almost total suspension of business and general display of flags.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's birthday is being quietly celebrated to-day. There were no demonstartions of consequence.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The banks, Custom-house, Corn Exchange, and insurance offices are all generally closed, and business is mostly suspended here.

IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 22.

The day has been observed by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, &c. There was a parade of the First Light Infantry, together with other holiday rejoicings.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The 134th anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON is quite generally observed as a holiday in this city, the weather being unusually mild and pleasant for this season of the year. A large number of stores and the public stores were closed and business generally suspended. Flags were displayed from all the public buildings and from many private residences. The bells of the city, by order of His Honor the Mayor, were rung at sunrise for half an hour, again at noon, and still again at sunset. At 12 o'clock, by direction of the Governor, a national salute was fired from Flagstaff Hill, on the Common.

IN AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday has been duly observed by the Legislature. Gov. CONY closed a brief address as follows: "We are in the midst of revolution, which cannot stop till right has triumphed and justice secured for all men in this country, and imitating WASHINGTON, the preserver of this nation, keeping their eyes steadfastly on the object, will move irresistibly to its accomplishment, no matter who may fail them, no matter who may fall out by the way." One hundred guns were fired in honor of the day, under direction of the State authorities.

IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's Birthday was celebrated by a parade of United States troops this afternoon. The Capitol-square was thronged with freedmen during the day. The weather is delightful.

IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 22.

There was a military display to-day and a grand parade by the firemen, with a contest for prizes.

IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, Thursday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's Birthday was celebrated by a liberal display of bunting. His Farewell Address was read in both branches of the Legislature.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day by a large military procession and the partial suspension of business.

Fires.

IN CROSBY-STREET.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the piano-forte factory of F. C. LIGHTE & Co., situate in rear of No. 13 Crosby-street. Damage to stock nearly $20,000. Said to be fully insured. Building is damaged about $1,000. The origin is supposed to have come from a stove in the factory.

IN CENTRE-STREET.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of No. 133 Centre-street, occupied as a brush factory by THOS. WRIGHT. The flames extended to the workshop of JOHN FORGIE, pattern-maker, and gained such headway that they reached the first floor, occupied by the New-York Dispensary. Mr. WRIGHT's loss is $1,500. Insured for $1,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mr. FORGIE's loss is $150. No insurance. Building is damaged $500, and is owned by the Dispensary Association. Insured.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in premises No. 193 William-street, occupied by GEORGE MOORE, extending to the photograph and picture-frame factory of GEORGE BELVIN, on second floor. Mr. MOORE's loss, $800. Fully insured. Mr. BELVIN's loss, $4,000. Insured for $2,500. Building is damaged $1,000.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY AND ARSON.—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the premises occupied by CHARLES MCCLENACHAN, in Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, were entered by burglars, who carried off about $50 worth of property, and set fire to the premises. The smoke roused the servant girl, who gave an alarm to the family, who experienced difficulty in gaining a place of safety. Mr. MCCLENACHAN on going down-stairs found a quantity of clothing in the dining-room on fire, and at once extinguished the flames. Loss by fire $300. No insurance. At a subsequent investigation it was discovered that two other fires had been kindled in other rooms with pine wood saturated with kerosene oil, but they had failed to effect any serious damage. Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested three men last night on suspicion of having committed the double crime. Their names are withheld at the request of the Police.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Reception of the President's Veto—Meeting of the Union Caucus.

WHEELING, Thursday, Feb. 22.

A salute was fired during the day in honor of the President's veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and a large meeting of conservatives, presided over by Mayor SWEENEY, is being held to-night. Much rejoicing is manifested.

A harmonious meeting is also being held in the House of Delegates by Union members of the Legislature, and citizens, to adopt a platform for the ensuing campaign.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The Governor's nominations for the Court of Appeals were confirmed by the Legislature to-day. Also the nominations for the first four circuits and for the sixth. There was no nomination for the fifth. Both Houses took a recess until to-night, when the remaining nominations will be considered.

The Hudson River Railroad Bridge.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 22.

The first freight train over the Hudson River Bridge crossed this afternoon at 4:30. It consisted of twenty cars of the Red Line Transit Company.

[Advertisement.]

NEVERMORE

Can the coarse gritty tooth-powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The fragrant and preservative SOZODONT has superseded them all.

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HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon sets.... 3 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 03 | Gov. Island. 2 52 | Hell Gate... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, Liverpool Feb. 7, via Queenstown 8th, at 9:10 P. M., with mdse. and 392 passengers to John G. Dale. 18th inst., noon, lat. 46 12, lon. 47 55, passed several pieces of ice. 21st, 5 P. M., 56 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Feb. 3, with mdse. and 189 passengers to John G. Dale. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. 5th inst., off Ballycotton, saw ships Columbia and Caprera, bound E. 18th inst., lat. 41 42, lon. 60 43, signalized a steamer, bound E., supposed the City of Limerick. 19th, lat. 41 20, lon. 63 27, passed one of the Glasgow steamers. 21st, 67 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Feb. 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 4:10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Jan. 31, with mdse. and 212 passengers to F. McDonald. Had heavy westerly gales for the first 12 ds. Feb. 19, lat. 41 24, lon. 62 44, passed a large steamer bound E.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamer Admiral, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Thorn & Tobias.

Steamer Alexandria, Hedrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Benefactress, Eldred, Amoy Nov. 26, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Has had fine weather most of the passage. Barks Wild Gazelle, of Boston, and Mandrin, both for New-York, sailed Nov. 10; bark Esmeralda, for New-York, sailed the same day. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 10; crossed the line Feb. 3, in lon. 34 50 w. Dec. 15, lat. 13 33 S., lon. 96 12 E., spoke Midnight, from Whampoa, bound to New-York. Jan. 15, lat. 28 39 S., lon. 5 17 E., spoke bark Wild Gazelle, from Amoy for New-York. Jan. 16, lat. 26 40 S., lon. 4 36 E., spoke bark Agantha, from Calcutta for New-York; same date, bark Golden Fleece, from Island of Bubu bound to New-York.

Bark Haydn, (Lubeck,) Steffen, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Jubinal, (Norw.,) Rippen, Marseilles 76 ds., with sugar to Holmboe & Co. Had heavy westerly gales since passing Bermuda.

Brig Sige Houghton, (of Portland,) Morton, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 21, 60 miles S. S. E. from Highlands, spoke schr. Laurel, from Cardenas for Frankfort, Me.

Brig Achille, (Ital.,) Ferari, Palermo 54 ds., with fruit to Manara & Co.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Fowler & Jova.

Schr. Laura Frances, (of Rockland,) Higgins, Jacmel Feb. 3, with logwood and coffee to W. S. Brown. Feb. 18, lat. 35 40, lon. 75 30, spoke schr. Laurel, of and for Frankfort, Me., from Cardenas.

Schr. Wm. Flint, Howard, Wilmington 13 ds., with naval stores to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Fall River.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 22—Arr. steamer Cortes, Havana; bark Kensington, London; Pathfinder, London; Lady Franklin, Cienfuegos; R. G. W. Dodge, New-Orleans; brigs Fidelia, Buenos Ayres; Unicorn, Surinam; Jane, Surinam; D. E. Doane and Chimborazo, Wilmington; Abby, Gonaives; Constance, Cardenas; Ospray, Matanzas; Medora, Turks Island.

Below, at anchor in quarantine, brig Haze, from Mobile, with small pox on board.

Returned—Brig Selma, for Savannah, leaking in her bows.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 20, P. M.—Arr. brig Robin, (Br.,) Killman, Cardenas, for Frankfort; schrs. Baltic, Grant, Cardenas, of and for do.; Mary A. Riech, Wetherspoon, Boston, for New-Orleans.

Sailed—Schrs. C. F. Young, C. H. Furbor, Arthur Burton, Emma V., Henry Perkins and Speedwell.

21st—Arr. brigs Ospray, (Br.,) Purdy, Matanzas, for Boston; Chimborazo, Hatch, Wilmington, for do.; schrs. Margaret, Tarr, Smithfield, N. C., for do.; R. M. Price, Kelly, New-Bedford, for do.; J. P. Huntington, Jones, Boston, for New-York; Lookout, Lane, Portland, for Baltimore.

Sailed—Brig Frontier, schrs. John Stusman, James Allderdice, R. M. Price and Lookout.

In port—Brigs Robin, (Br.,) Chimborazo and Ospray; schrs Pioneer, (Br.,) Margaret, A. Reich, Baltic and J. G. Huntington.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21—Arr. steamers Huntsville, Guiding Star and Missouri, from New-York; Bolivar, from Liverpool; ship Old Dominion, from Martinique.

WOODS' HOLE, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.—Passing, steamer Dirigo, from Portland for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Centaur—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, Feb. 15, lat. 30 28, lon. 76 38.

John F. Fisher—brig, from Philadelphia for ——, Feb. 10, lat. 29 30, lon. 66.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 1, brigs Sarah Peters, for New-York in a few ds.; Mariposa, for Philadelphia, do.; Antilles, for Portland or New-York; Eudoris, for Portland; schrs. Mary E. Smith, for Philadelphia; John Griffin, do.

[LATEST PER CUBA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.

Arr. from New-York, Dirigo, at Cadiz.

Arr. from New-York, St. Genevieve, at Havre; Carolina, at Queenstown; Roseta, at Barcelona.

Arr. from Mobile, Eliza, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, Mount Blanc, Evening Star and County of Pictou, at Liverpool.

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CURED BY INHALING

A HARMLESS FLUID.

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY

Has cured more cases of Catarrh than all the other remedies put together, as thousands can testify who have tried every other known means of cure in vain, and have been permanently cured by using

DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDIES.

It will certainly cure, if you follow the directions upon the bottles, which are very simple and plain.

SOME OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS ARE RECOMMENDING IT.

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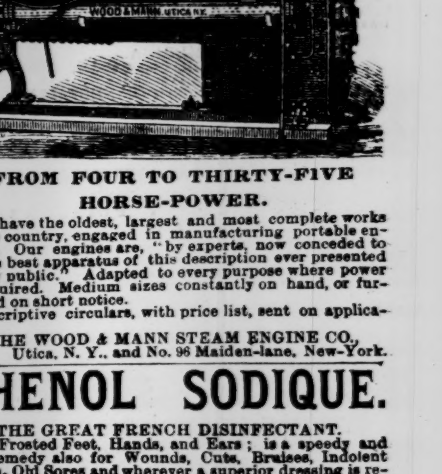
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THE GREAT FRENCH DISINFECTANT.

For Frosted Feet, Hands, and Ears; is a speedy and sure remedy also for Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Indolent Ulcers, Old Sores and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant,

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15, 20, 28, 58, 35, 50, 47, 3, 33, 41, 74, 36.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 190, Feb. 22, 1866.
67, 68, 73, 12, 71, 61, 42, 31, 41, 60, 47, 65, 15, 51, 4.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 89, Feb. 22, 1866.
37, 47, 54, 74, 44, 41, 22, 15, 17, 10, 70, 35.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 90, Feb. 22, 1866.
62, 6, 56, 5, 20, 37, 71, 54, 40, 67, 30, 43, 4, 52, 28.
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